THE

Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,691—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
12th July.	CALEDONIA	6000	MARMORA	10500
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000		
27th ,,	EGYPT	8000		
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000		
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MEDINA	12358
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7500		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MALWA	10883
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000		
12th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MOOLTAN	9951
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
26th ,,	MALOJA	12431		
2nd Nov.	INDIA	8000		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MOREA	10890
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12358		

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Lahore	6875	.....	...	9 July*	.....
City of Paris	9200	.....	...	20 July†	
City of Manchester	5551	.....	...	23 July	.....
City of York	7800	.....	13 July	31 July*	
Newby Hall	4385	.....	20 ,,	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	26 ,,	13 ,,	2 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6599	30 ,,	22 ,,	12 ,,	
City of Athens	5594	6 Aug.	31 ,,	20 ,,	
City of Lahore	6875	21 ,,	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation exceptthe s. s. Trafford Hall. The Newby Hall is "B" class.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 ,,	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8800	5 Oct.	.....	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 ,,	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 ,,	Marseilles 31 Oct.	15 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 ,,	Naples....8 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	6566	8 Nov.	Marseilles 16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	20 ,,	.....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	378	891	420	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	802
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares above quoted include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. H. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 0, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing, Date, Time, Route via.
Dwarka... 1695 Thurs. 11th July 9 a.m.
Linga..... 2185 Friday 12th July † 6 a m. direct.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 2185 tons, on Thursday, 11th July, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomeran.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday, 10th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charoar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durbao.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 13th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
9th July, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Trieste	5095	N. Ivancich	1st Aug
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Nov

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 903 „ 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste ..... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 643 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste ..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back... „ 832 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Napies to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	9th July.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
b Konig	4900	von. Holdt...	17th July 1912.

b Twin screw steamer.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

25, Meadow Street, 25th May, 1912.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Puket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls.	85,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„	2,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—54, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakoo	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER, Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE ..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

DIAMONDS

It is because they are the visible emblems of

LOVE AND MARRIAGE

that FINGER RINGS are considered the most interesting of all objects of JEWELLERY and as they are really the popular product of civilisation they naturally carry sympathetic concern and value. Not only does the DIAMOND dominate to-day, as the favourite stone for rings, but it also holds its own in the first position as the chief ornament of most other forms of jewellery. We have a magnificent collection of

ENGAGEMENT RINGS

of unapproached QUALITY in DIAMONDS. From the rich man's point of view, of course, there is much to be said in favour of DIAMONDS, but there is much satisfaction also to be found in

BEAUTIFUL COLOURED STONES

Such as the Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Opal, Turquoise &c., delightfully set as the centres of clusters of small diamonds, or set alternately in various sizes of half hoops, and also many other fancies. A full casket of jewelled rings in these days certainly does not betray vanity, but rather discloses artistic LOVE FOR THE BEAUTIFUL; and a full casket of jewels also affords the opportunity to those who credit stones with occult influences, to wear particular stones which have been allocated as proper to wear at certain seasons. Every day has its own gem. Sunday the Yellow Topaz; Monday, Pearls; Tuesday, Rubies; Wednesday, Sapphires; Thursday, Amethyst; Friday, Emerald; Saturday, Diamond. The months also have their appropriate gems. January, the Garnet; February, Amethyst; March, Bloodstone; April, Diamond; May, Emerald; June, Agate; July, Cornelian; August, Sardonyx; September, Chrysolite; October, Opal; November, Topaz, and in December, Turquoise. It will be apparent from the foregoing that a very large casket is required to keep up with all the curious rules for wearing jewels. But apart from such fancies or scruples, there is a charm and novelty in variety, and as there are eight fingures and two thumbs to a pair of hands, many will feel it a pleasure to be able to wear a succession of finger rings. Inspection of our stock of PICKED STONES will reveal to you the fact that

QUALITY FOR QUALITY

there is only one house in Bombay where the Best Value In DIAMONDS can be obtained.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING:—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

They cure FEVER, AGUE, and INFLUENZA, and have been tested by the time.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4. each.

By all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY. Dadar, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

By Appointment to H. I. M. the King Emperor

AUTHORITATIVE TESTIMONY

Regarding

DUNLOP TYRES.

Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd.,

3 Wallace St., Bombay. 188c Mount Rd., Madras.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

In General Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE.—A remedy far superior to all chlorodynes on the market. An invaluable and extremely palatable remedy in all cases of Dysentery, Diarrhœa and all Stomach derangements. Re. 1 per bottle only.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) An extraordinarily successful remedy in all female disorders. Highly recommended in all cases of suppressions and irregularities, etc. Guaranteed harmless. Rs. 3 only. Female Pills (mild) Re. 1 only.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An unrivalled and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing and removing all stains from the teeth, strengthening the gums, arresting and preventing decay, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath. Annas 4 per pot.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC has always proved successful in all skin diseases, even where all others have failed. Annas 8 per pot.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An extremely popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy cure of even the most obstinate urethal discharges. Rs. 3 only.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supplies all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and delivers same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

SEALED TENDERS are invited FOR SALE of TARES and HOOPS of Indian Cotton Bales he Manockjee and Bomanjee Petit Mills.

For particulars apply to

THE MANAGER,
Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 106 of 1911.

Re FAZAL JAFFER KHOJA, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 21st August, 1912, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1912.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 5th July, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Cavel Street, without the Fort.

H. C. O. O. C. J. Suit No. 612 of 1909.

Nrotum Pramji.....Plaintiff.
Vs.
Purshotamdas Sunderji and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dastur and Co., Solicitors for the plaintiff in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 16th day of July, 1912, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises, the following valuable landed property :—

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises, standing therson, situate, lying and being, at Cavel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 210 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and standing under the name of Bhasker Raghunath Survey and Narrayen Raghunath Survey in the records of the Municipality and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east partly by the passage and beyond that the ground of Tulsi Vandravandas, and partly by a gully in common and partly by the property of Raghunath Vithal Survey and partly by the property of Goculdas Pragji, on or towards the west by the property belonging to the Portuguese Church, and on or towards the North by the property of De Souza, and on or towards the south by a gully in common and thereafter the properties of Goculdas Pragji and Janardhan Shambhat, which said premises are assessed by the Municipality Ward No. 3878, and Street No. 175.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastur & Co., Solicitor for the plaintiff at their Office, in Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of large quantity of Scrap Iron heavy Iron Pieces, Winch, Donkey Pump, Plates, Anchors Corrugated Sheds, etc.

High Court Suit No. 197 of 1912.

Esmalji Moola Vallibhai .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Esaji Moosaji and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from A. M. Kajiji, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, Darukhana, in the iron Jatha, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following :—Iron plates, pipes, latrins, large triangle scales with weights, steam gauges, compass, tarpaulins, iron safe, winch donkey, press tops tanks, anchors, pulleys, chain blocks, sundry, timber etc.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

The goods will be on view 3 days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th July, 1912.

CANVAS
DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
1¼ hour { TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY. } 1¼ hour
7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.
CHIEF ATTRACTION
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

ON SATURDAY, 13TH JULY, 1912,
at 9-30 P. M.
"THE NEW BOY."

Entire Proceeds in aid of the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.
Tickets Rs. 2 each, may be had from
ROSE AND CO., Fort.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES, 1912.

ONE DAY'S RACING.

To be held on SATURDAY, July 27th.

1st Entries Rs. 4 to close 8 P.M., on SATURDAY, July 20th.

2nd Entries Rs. 6 to close 8 P.M., on TUESDAY, July 23rd.

For prospectuses and further particulars apply:—
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Government House,
Kirkee.

BANKS.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
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Hongkong	Syojun (Port Arthur
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
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THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

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Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

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A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000.

DIVIDED into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
SHARES NOW OFFERED FOR SALE.
Only a portion is now available for public.

Apply for particulars at once to :—
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WANTED :—AGENTS, CANVASSERS and BROKERS, on salary and commission with future prospects in the permanent staff.

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CHURNI ROAD.

A FINE FUND OF FASCINATING FEATURES.
THIS WEEK.
THE FAITHFUL MINSTREL
GRAND NEW COLOURED FILM.

SHADOW AND SUNSHINE.
A Story of Black and White.

REVIEW OF NATIONAL
RESERVES by H. M. KING GEORGE.

HER GOLDEN LOCKS.
FOOLSHEAD JEALOUS.
A pair of very Comic Films Cleverly Acted.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

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26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID .....£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

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LOW PREMIUMS.
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9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
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If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 5 per 1,000.
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If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES, (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest, Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MABOKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
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ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplied everything that a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
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MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
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Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
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PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
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WANTED, MANAGER, for an up-to-date Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills. Applicants must be thoroughly conversant in both Spinning and Weaving departments and to have a good knowledge of Indian Cotton and labour. Apply with copies of testimonials, and salary expected, to—

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POONA SEASON.—Beautiful BUNGALOWS TO BE LET. Also LANDS and BUNGALOWS FOR SALE. Apply,

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Poona.

TO LET—AT ANDHERI, beautifully situated FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in nice Garden. Two bed and Bath Rooms. Dining and Drawing Room. Perfect water supply, nice Garden. Moderate Rent. Apply Box No. 75, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A RUBBER TYRED VICTORIA, in good condition, with BAY WALER HORSE 16·2, aged, steady in harness. The turn out Rs. 700.

SMART RUBBER TYRED BUGGY, in first class condition, with BAY WALER HORSE, 15·2, 6 years old, a good trapper and quiet and reliable in saddle, a good jumper. The turn out Rs. 900.

A COTTAGE PIANO, manufactured for Messrs. Rose and Company, for India, and purchased new from that firm about 6 years ago. In perfect condition. Rs. 400.

A handsome four panel folding carved blackwood SCREEN. Cost Rs. 100 a few months ago. Rs. 80.

A handsome Dulcephone, (Gramaphone) with fluted BRASS HORN. An exceptionally sweet toned instrument, with about 100 records in books. The lot Rs. 200. Apply.

F. L. MUIR,
Deputy Agent,
G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

THE FINEST PEARS.

WILL be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India by V. P. Parcel Post, at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor.

Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab.

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1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

PAGING MACHINES.

1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

RULING MACHINES.

1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

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FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.

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A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.
Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

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The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, at 13th Kamatipura Street.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Vora Esufally Kadibhai Mithaiwalla, pursuant to the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of March, 1907, the undermentioned landed property viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Kamatipura 13th Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 32 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4532, New No. 10998, Old Survey No. 4070, New Survey No. 6565, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 2,087, and Street No. 132, and bounded on the east by the house of Venkatenarsu, on the west by the house of Mostam Rachma, on the north by the said Kamatipura 13th Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY at 13th Kamatipura Street.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of July, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from Surajmul B. Mehta, Esq., Attorney for the mortgagors, Messrs. Gulbaji Ajetji and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bhikajee Toolsiram, Kondaji Toolsiram, Thakooji Toolsiram and Kasiram Toolsiram, under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage dated 10th day of March 1908, and the indentures of further charges dated 5th May, 1910, and 28th November, 1910, respectively, the undermentioned property viz :—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 13th Kamatipura Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 178 and 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3266, 3265, 3270, New No. 10116, 10122, Old Survey No. 9—10-2858, 2859 and New Survey No. 6372, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward, No. 2065, and Street Nos. 42, 44, 46, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Allibhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Nagoobai Kamatan, on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the north by the 13th Kamatipura Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Surajmal B. Mehta, Esqr., Attorney for the mortgagees herein at his office, at 25, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th July, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 under instructions from the Collector of Customs Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods.

1 cask brandy, 1 case and 21 bottles whisky, cases drugs (pills) metalware, wire nails, empty glass bottles, fire-crackers and benzine, 5 bales paper bags, joggery, gum and methi seed, casks cement, bundles, buckets, coil, hoop iron, kegs soda, marble slabs, planks.

Also

At 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at unclaimed warehouse No. 10 Victoria Dock.—

4 cases carbide cakes, 10 casks Chinaclay, 8 casks cement, 16 bags country onions and waste paper.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th July, 1912.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS. WE CAN SAVE YOU *MONEY*. AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

CALL OR WRITE :

THE ORIENT MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co.,
53, Apollo Street,
[Tele. "LATEST."] Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE. For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette". See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	...	Re. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

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Fifth and upwards	...	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Language double the above rate.

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B. O. C.

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LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [8TH JULY, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
290 Bars Silver	6,00,000	London	National Bank
178 Bars Silver	3,75,000	do	Mercantile Bank
548 Bars Silver	11,25,000	do	Chartered Bank
143 Bars Silver	3,00,000	do	Russo-Asiatic Bank
73 Bars Silver	1,50,000	do	Comptoir de Paris
5 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs.	3,75,000	Freemantle	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	21	24,716
B. B. and C. I. Railway	31	37,707

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been a small enquiry for Bank remittance, and some Private Bills have been placed at the current rate. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do, do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. August.
Do, do France	...170 1-2
Do, do Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 3-4
Shanghai ,,	...201
Japan ,,	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 95 7-8 for Cash and 95 3-4 for the Settlement and has advanced 1-16 during the day. Only a small business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 95 15 0
Settlement	...	,, 95 13 0

BULLION:—

London advices report a decline of 1-16 in Bar Silver both for ready and spot, the quotations being 28 1-16 and 28 3-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 61. Locally the market has been steady and we quote as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 23 15 6
Australian ,,	...	,, 23 15 6
Sovereigns ,,	...	,, 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	,, 71 5 0
1st Settlement	...	,, 71 8 0
2nd Settlement	...	,, ...
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	,, 80 11 0
1st Settlement	...	,, 80 14 0
2nd Settlement	...	,, ...

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The bullishness of the Home market was again shown by the sharp rise which cocurred in America on Saturday owing to unfavourable weather reports. Heavy rain is reported in some States, and Wall Street operators bought largely, causing an advance of 26 points in New York. New Orleans closed with a rise of about 30 points. Liverpool did not participate in the advance as the market closed before receipt of American news but the opener this evening is 13 to 15 points higher. The local market opened firm at Rs. 308 for good Broach and during the morning the price advanced to Rs. 309 1-2. At Colaba the rate dropped to Rs. 307 1-2 and the tone of the market was easier. At the close prices are irregular after the Liverpool opener.

Ready cotton is steadier in sympathy with the advance in New Crop, though there is little improvement in the demand. Holders are firm and are asking higher prices. The turn-over has been small.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.			
Good M. G. Broach	...	Rs.	308-9 Mar.1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinguughat	,,		302 Jan. ,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	,,	293 ,, ,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	,,		293 ,, ,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	...	,,	289-90 ,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	,,	272 ,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	,,	264 ,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	,,	273-4 ,, ,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	...	,,	258-9 ,, ,,
OLD CROP.			
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar		,,	294 July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns		,,	265 ,,
Good M. G. Westerns	...	,,	275 ,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	...	10,000
Total Imports	...	2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6-73	6-70	6-63	6-59
+13	+13	+13	+15
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6-55	6-55	6-55	6-55	6-55
+14	+15	+15	+14	+14

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet and easier.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 11 9 0	B.T.
September	...	,, 12 4 6	B.T.
Apl-May 1913	...	,, 11 2 0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	...	Rs. 8 5 0	
Brown Cawnpore ready	...	,, 8 8 0	B.T.
Yellow ,, ,,	...	,, 9 3 0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 60 0 0 Nominal

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs 13 6 0	B. T.
Forward	...	,, 14 4 0	B. T.
CASTORSEED :—			
Tone—Steady. We quote :—			
Ready	...	... Rs. 37 0 0	
COTTONSEED :—			
Tone—Steady. We quote :—			
Ready.	...	... Rs. 27 8 0	
GROUNDNUTS :—			
We quote :			
Jan.-Feb.	...	... Rs. 47 0 0	Nominal.
MOWRASEED :—			
Tone—Steady. We quote :—			
Ready	...	... Rs. 7 4 0	B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 5 6	R. T.
,, Delhi Aug-Sept	... ,,	5 8 6	,,
,, ,, May 1913	... ,,	5 9 6	,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,772 1-2 c. d.
Bank of India	...	...	66 1-2 c. d.
Central Bank of India Ld.			28 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	...	67
Indian Specie	...	...	65 1-4

MILLS.

David	...	...	455 Aug.
Kohinoor	...	...	780
Manockji Petit	...	...	2,725
New Great Eastern	...	...	245
Standard	...	...	1,340

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...	...	164
Bombay E. S. & P. C. Preference	...	...	186 1-2
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord.	...	...	305
Kemp & Co	...	...	181 c. d.
Treacher & Co	...	...	487 1-2
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ld Ord	...	...	89 1-2 Aug
do			Ld. 196 ,,
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	...	22 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry	...	...	71 c. d.
Tapti Valley	...	...	537 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	...	3,031	bales.
Wheat	...	...	19,516	cwts.
Linseed	...	...	19,325	,,
Rapeseed	...	...	8,075	,,
Gingellyseed	...	...	344	,,
Poppyseed	...	...	2,203	,,
Groundnuts	...	...	607	,,
Castorseed	...	...	768	,,
Rice	...	...	4,316	,,
Myrabollams	...	...	1,847	,,
Cottonseed	...	...	1,985	,,
Mowrasee	...	...	662	,,
Gram	...	...	3,542	,,
Joowar	...	...	2,846	,,
Maize	...	...	Nil	
Barley	...	...	6,043	,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 6th July 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 29th June 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 29. Rs.	July 6. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,55,60,734	1,36,37,859
Public Deposits at Branches	10,02,30,143	10,18,25,631
Other Deposits	3,855	7,997
Post Bills	28,81,452	24,25,172
Sundries	13,92,76,184	13,84,96,659
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,04,11,137	1,90,96,393
Other authorised Securities	68,860	68,860
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,47,45,651	1,38,40,679
Loans do. do.	3,02,90,676	3,13,80,556
Bills discounted and purchased	1,84,47,517	1,80,44,583
Dead Stock	2,34,356	2,34,355
Stamps	5,263	5,175
Bullion	18,16,165	17,66,489
Balances with other Banks	9,24,305	5,69,552
Sundries	8,66,810	3,30,430
Cash	5,14,63,444	5,31,59,587
	13,92,76,184	13,84,96,659

BANK OF BENGAL

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd July, 1912, as compared with the statement of 25th June, 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	June 25. Rs. a. p.	July 2. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,80,00,000 0 0	1,80,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at head office	1,80,13,134 8 10	2,09,41,873 13 0
Other Deposits, &c	15,80,87,846 11 2	16,50,24,213 12 3
Bank Post Bills, &c	8,95,526 6 3	15,22,076 13 4
Sundries	28,06,948 1 0	34,27,083 6 0
	21,78,03,455 11 3	22,89,15,247 12 7
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized	2,61,58,415 0 0	2,47,91,214 8 0
Investments	53,14,612 0 0	52,15,922 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	3,71,56,004 2 6	3,73,05,225 11 6
Accounts of Credit on do	4,46,77,133 3 6	4,11,94,935 3 1
Bills discounted, &c	2,95,88,674 14 3	2,81,12,558 3 0
Balances with other Banks	30,83,761 11 7	31,00,598 4 2
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock	25,31,052 0 9	25,21,627 6 4
Stamps	11,529 1 2	12,871 3 5
Sundries	3,70,829 8 8	8,78,677 14 0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	14,88,92,011 10 5	14,31,33,130 5 6
Cash, &c., at Branches	6,89,11,444 0 10	8,57,82,117 7 1
	21,78,03,455 11 3	22,89,15,247 12 7

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	Rs. 8,16,973	Decrease.
Government at Branches	17,84,073	Increase.
Other Deposits	53,35,372	Do.
Post Bills	3,50,866	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,99,301	Decrease.
Loans	1,47,405	Do.
Accounts of Credit	25,04,622	Do.
Mercantile Bills	3,34,430	Do.
Cash at Head Office	78,07,953	Increase.
Do. at Branches	25,19,175	Do.

Percentage 44·93.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.
Mutton gramfed As. 6 per lb.
Saddle As. 5 per lb.
Leg As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder As. 5 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 9 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON, 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Liver As. 24 each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 14 per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret from Rs. 1 1-4 to Rs. 2 1-2 per pair.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholi from Re. 6 to Rs. 7 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) Rs. 6 each.
Salmon (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 2 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 2 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As 12 to Rs. 3 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs from pies 6 to As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 each.
Turkey (Hen) nil.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 10 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Grapes of Nagpore from As. 8 to As. 12 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) nil.
do. (Madras) Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Alfonse) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas nil.
Cabbages from As. 4 to As. 8 each.
Tomatoes from As. 2 to As. 2½ per seer.
Turnips (middle) from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from As. 1 to As. 1 1-4 per seer.
Lestuces from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
French Beans from As. 1 to As. 1 1-4 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 2 to As. 3 per seer.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 6 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2½ per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery nil.
Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 1-4 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester s—300 tons manganese ore, the Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—6 cwts fishmaw, J M Rahimtools and Co ; 21 cwts mother of pearl shells, R Mohamed and Co ; 3 cases curtain, 2 cases sandle wood boxes, 2 cases brassware, L B Bhootwalla ; 367 cwts rice, Store Keeper P and O S N Company ; 1,000 lbs bristles, J A Begbie and Co ; 8 cwts avory, J Tatia ; 25 bales hides, R M Kooka ; 62 1-2 cwts dry ginger, and 10 bales hides and skins, M. Yusuf and Co ; 84 bales hides and skins, E B Sassoon and Co ; 17 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 7 bales hides, H A Oomer and Co ; 77 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pruth s—285 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 3,420 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 5,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 250 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee.

FOR HULL.

Montebello s—4000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1473 1-4 cwts castorseed, L Pragjee ; 4000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 1000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebssaa s—1500 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld ; 1000 tons maganese ore, The Central India Mining Co Ld.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—300 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 100 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co : 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co ; 110 bales cotton A Blaschech and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—200 bales cotton. W Wolf and Sons ; 4000 cwts old copper, M Samjee ; 50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 102 bales cotton, 12280 cwts wheat Ralli Bros ; 50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 1200 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders).

Kurrachee s.—6,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Pruth s.—24 bales hemp, E. Oomersey and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sicilia s.—1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MESSINA.

Sicilia s.—2,000 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s.—3 bales carpet, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR ANCONA.

Sicilia s.—204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts s—600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Bombay Maru s—12 bales piecegoods, Jaffer and Sons. 20 cwts chutney ; M. M. Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—25 tons iron, A. Hakimji and Bros; 600 bales twist, M. H. Medastti; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 500 bales twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On he contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sort spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

TURNER'—July 1 at Ipswich, the wife of C. W.A. Turner, I.C.S., of a daughter. (By cable.)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the United Free Church Literary Society. Lecture on "Some racial problems of South Africa" by Mr. H. S. L. Polak, The Manse, 9 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Hatwood League Football : R. G. A. vs. R. A.T. A. Cooperage.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Many a man has gone through trying to be a good fellow."—Philadelphia Record.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 28th ult. left Aden at noon on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Caledonia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

		Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	... ...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail	(via Jubbalpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail	(via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	... ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	... ...	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express	(3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	... ...	19-30	9-0
Manmad Express	... ...	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

		Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	... ...	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	... ...	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	... ...	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

Spanish March	...Viva el Torero ..... C. Popif
Overture	.....The Bohemian Girl ...Balfe
Reminiscences of	..Plantation .....Chambers
Valse	.....Tanz Geister.....Vollstedt
Three Dances	.....Nell Gwyn ..... E. German
Selection	.....The Girls of Gotten-berg ..... Caryll
Two step	.....Silver heels .....Moret

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed mails for Ceylon the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s "Vorwaerts," will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-45 p.m. to-day.

KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month of June, 1912, the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1,446. Among them the number of new admissions was 381 ; classified as stated below :—Men 120, women 110, children 151, total 381. The average daily attendance was 48.

CREDULOUS CLOTH MERCHANT.—Dongersey Pragji, a cloth merchant, residing at Mahim Bazaar, has reported to the police that about three months ago, two Brahmins, giving their names as Jeewanlal Massoo and Wasudeo Sitaram, told him they were desciples of a "devi" and if he gave them money they would be able to pay him twenty-five per cent through the "devi." Thinking this was a good way of making money, Dongersey gave them different sums on various occasions amounting to Rs. 975. On Sunday, the complainant met Wasudeo and demanded his money, when the latter absconded and it was only then that the complainant realised that he was duped. Police inquiries are proceeding.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The "Mysteries of Paris" has proved a very attractive film and has drawn large houses since it was put on the screen as the star film in the current week's programme. It occupies about an hour and a quarter, but the interest in the plot is so well sustained throughout the representation that at the close of the final scene the time occupied would seem incredible, while the feeling of the spectators is that they would like to see more.

The "Excelsior" management have made fresh arrangements for the supply of some special films which are to form the leading items in future programmes, not the least among which is "The Coming of Columbus," which has cost as much as £6,000 to produce. the staging having absorbed that sum of money alone, which will give some idea of the magnificence of the production. no expense having been spared in conveying to the mind as if it were an incident at the present time the occurrence of the last decade of the 15th century connected with the life and work of the Great Discoverer. As an educational asset it is an invaluable example of picture photography.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

	Attacks.	Deaths.	total Mortality
A	0	0	4
B	0	0	22
C	0	0	13
D	0	0	14
E	0	0	21
F	0	0	8
G	0	0	8
Hospital	0	1	13
Total ..	0	1	103
This day last year	3	3	79

CHOLERA RETURNS.

The following are the returns of the cholera cases and deaths for the 27 hours ended 6 a.m. yesterday:—

District.	Attacks.	Deaths.
A	2	3
B	4	3
C	1	1
D	0	0
E	1	1
F	0	0
G	2	2
Total	10	10

Sir Robert Carlie, who is now on tour in the interior, will return to Simla on the 5th August, Mr. Coventry, Agricultural Adviser to Government, will meet him at Gini (Bussahir).

Mr. Carr whose tenure of appointment as Assistant Inspector General of Agriculture will shortly terminate, will be succeeded by Mr. Cubitt from Burma.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a dy from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

EN PASSANT.

This is about the time yearly when people, interested at all in the commercial developments of the country, look forward to the annual report of the Customs authorities to get an inkling of progress during the previous twelve months. Of late years Government have deprecated redundancy in the text of administrative reports and it is likely in the condensing process that is applied there might fall some elements of usefulness and interest to the importing and exporting media of which they might have availed to future advantage. Bombay, although preeminent among eastern cities for cotton manufactures according to the report alluded to, finds an outlet for huge indents from Lancashire. Incidentally, too, it is gratifying that as great a proportion as 90 per cent. of imports fall under the head United Kingdom. The question arises if this is altogether satisfactory from a Swadeshi point of view. True, we cannot quite estimate it in proportion to imports of cotton goods the Indian manufactured article is holding its own on the spot. Mere inference rather points the other way. And, unfortunately, in the report of the cotton industry of India would seem to be treated as a side issue, as far as internal consumption is concerned. Perhaps this is supposed to be left to the local Mill Owners' Association to vantilate, but as far as the public is concerned (if it has any business to be concerned indeed!) the periodical speech from the chair at the meetings of that body forms the only indication of progress, tempered invariably with a more or less bitter allusion to the impost on Indian manufactures.

The old country has the credit of sending to India, or rather Bombay, 69 per cent. of all the raw cotton imported during 1911-12 which in that period represented an increase of 1·78 crores in value over the figures of the preceding year. Most people know that American cotton is chiefly referred to and that the reason of the abnormal increase was the short crop here. With regard to this article there is no question of doubt as to foreign origin that might exist in classing other wares which, though industries of the United Kingdom, share in distribution abroad with those dumped into England. So that where fairly large percentages are shewn to the credit of the United Kingdom we are not quite convinced that the trade is holding its own. To wit, it is very doubtful if 85 per cent. of the tallow or 69 per cent. of chemicals that comes out is English.

Even the more moderate partisans of inferior industrial necessities may be inclined to deplore the apparent moribund state of the several manufactures started at one time and another to supply the wants of the Indian public. Take matches, for instance, which are in the hands of practically every man, woman and child in the country. Good old Bryant and Mays, Bell, and few others of England account for just half per cent. of the total imports. It may be computed (I have no figures at hand, nor would it be possible to get them) that the desultory manufacture of these things in India could, at the most, only comprehend 2 per cent. The balance of the huge trade of nearly 25 lakhs in value (a moment's reflection of the number purchasable for the modest dib will broaden the idea regarding the quantity this means in kind) is a monoply of Japan and the Continent. And yet India has the facility for manufacturing this article in an eminent degree provided, and herein lies the rub that might be applied to the spinal cord of other things, more indirect encouragement could be guaranteed from Government—in turn to attract investors. A casual thought devoted to even one item leads up to contemplation of many other possibilities of this country, which lie undeveloped until a man of generation like a Tata rises, with enthusiasm and single-mindedness of purpose, to struggles that would pale into insignificance before an administration more free to devote attention to commercial development rather than trammelled by the necessities of excessive legislation. For every man who sets himself the task of mastering a scheme in a practical manner there are fifty who sit down to advance problematic difficulties, and the gainer is too often the dealer in stationery and paper.

Evidently one or two of our leading mill-owners have not fallen in with the suggestion that out of the revenue of their concerns a part should be devoted to the primary education of "half-timers." Schools in connection with mills have not been altogether unknown. In not a few cases the procedure has come under the ban of the factory department (if inference from records at hand are correct) and mill authorities will possibly follow one another in deciding against adding schools to the other departments of the industry. However, as re-assessments of municipal dues are now to be instituted, it is not unlikely that the suggested imposition will find an outlet indirectly from the mill money. Upon the prosperity of the great cotton industry of Bombay the prestige and financial success of the city to a very great extent depends. True, colossal profits have accrued in the near past to mill-owners and others intimately connected with the trade. And it is just possible that a good deal of the profit made has really been at the sacrifice of comfort, and to some extent to the lowering of the health standard of employes. But those conditions are disappearing. The mill operative of to-day is not the poor miserable specimen that might be inferred as the type from which the casual expression of one of the municipal councillors the other day took a passing conception. It is now extremely probable that the average parent employe in a mill can well afford to pay a moiety towards the education of his children, especially as he draws into the family exchequer the money that one or more of his progeny make as half-timers. As far as the mills as bodies are concerned, the matter must be purely voluntary. And the fact that several schools already exist in this industrial vicinity, outside mill premises, for the juvenile employes of the firms concerned, and supported by them, establishes an example which might take more general root as advantages are known to accrue. It is extremely unlikely that any ultimate good will come of hints and inuendoes ventilated at the councils of the City Fathers as to the supposed moral duties of millowners. These are much more likely, to use a familiar expression, to set up their backs for all time.

So far any movement in checking the smoke nuisance has apparently chiefly resolved itself into action against the one concern that has the misfore tune to abut on the high road of fashionable Bombay. It struck me casually the other day that if the standard seemingly applied on the occasions of prosecutions hitherto obtaining were applied to a stack of chimneys owned by the municipality, this body would emerge scathless. And by the same token a dozen convictions might be established on any working day in the neighbourhood of Parel. Naturally a general desire has for a long time existed that legislation should interfere where ordinary human conscience fails and the result will, pending the introduction of electric power as a substitute for steam, be more scientific stocking, for without some such means permanent improvement is hopeless with the inferior grades of coal which mills are compelled to use for the simple reason that other and a better kind is not obtainable. But as in many other things where nature fails art must step in and where coal fuel is retained mechanical means to ensure perfect stocking will become the rule greater rather than the exception. If proofs were wanting to establish comparison in this connection it is available in contemplating the difference between the chimney of the recently dismantled Electric Power Station in Wadi Bunder Road, the earstwhile greatest local offender in emitting continuously day and night volumes of the blackest smoke, and the stacks of the new installation at Kassara basin from which owing to up-to-date systems it is difficult to conclude for the greater part of the time if there is emit of any kind.

Mill-owners have yet plenty of outlet for surplus funds which they are more likely to devote to improvement of their stock and block rather than to educational or philanthropic schemes which are primarily the duties of public administrative bodies, or institutions endowed for those purposes.

LE TATILLON.

SPEAKING at the opening ceremony of the Poona Branch of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya yesterday the Chief of Ichalkaranjee said: "The time had come when strenuous efforts should be made for the regeneration of ancient and scientific music." He also appealed for funds to build a permanent home for the institution, heading the list of subscribers himself, with an annual prize to be named after his State.

BENGAL TRAIN OUTRAGE.

Another Rock Found on the Line.

There is little information to be had in Calcutta about the Sukna mystery, but what little news has come through adds somewhat to the gravity of the incident. ("Statesman," July 6th.)

It seems, as stated in these columns on Thursday, that the trolley on which their Excellencies were travelling passed down the line about fifteen minutes before the special train came, and there was then no obstruction on the line. Then when the train came along the driver noticed an obstruction, and pulled up.

It now transpires that in addition to the rock which was holding the sleeper in place, there was another boulder in the track, and from the way it was lying it looked as though the people concerned had not had time to place it in position.

The enquiry is still proceeding, and Mr. Plowden, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, has not yet returned to Calcutta. It has been ascertained that footprints made by bare feet were discovered on the bank near where the obstruction was placed.

A Bengali youth who was seen near the place when the sleeper and rocks were being removed disappeared, and has since been traced to Siliguri, where he is being kept under observation.

The police also found that two other Bengali youths, whose names have not transpired, but who are said to belong to Calcutta, were seen in Sukna on Monday. They are believed to have returned to Calcutta. Their discriptions have been forwarded to the C. I. D. here, and an enquiry is being made with a view to establishing their identity, and finding out why they went to Sukna.

It has been stated that the line was not patrolled by policemen, but this is not the case. Police were stationed at intervals along the side of the line, but after the trolley on which their Excellencies travelled had passed, they evidently relaxed their vigilance. As a matter of fact, when the obstruction was discovered, two "parawallas" were standing holding lighted torches aloft, two hundred yards away.

Publicity has been given to the fact that two Mahomedan boys were found on the platform at Sukna about the time the train was due, and as they refused to leave, they were ejected by the police. It is stated, however, that the boys belong to the locality, and had simply gone to the station to see the "tamasha."

THE O. AND R. RAILWAY.

The Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes as follows :—

The Chamber of Commerce may be wise in pressing the claims or case, if any special pleading was really required, of the E. I. Railway for a first consideration in the matter of the future of the O. and R. Railway. It is a pity that the present situation indicating a mistrust in Government should ever have arisen and it must be the solemn wish of every railway, and for that matter of every non-railway man in India

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Rugbeian, 2,650 tons, Captain J. R. Brown, will sail to-day for Hamburg &c., with a general cargo.

The steamer Belle of France, 2,468 tons, Captain J. P. Cargill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 959 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busseh via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Dunrobin, 2,319 tons, Captain W. E. Carr, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Kurrachee, 2317 tons, Captain C. Cattrall, will sail to-day for Port Said, for orders, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine 2285 tons, Captain C. Shapland, will sail to-day for Tuticorin via Marmugoa with the same bottom cargo

The B. I. S. M. Co's steamer Ouda, 3,410 tons, Captain E. G. Carre, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Rubattino Line steamer Ischia, 2,481 tons Captain G. Belsito, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 32 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Banca, 3,793 tons, Captain H. W. Polter, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Moji with a cargo of coal.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Arcadia, 3,574 tons, Captain S. Barcham, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian mail a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday the 6th July 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern .....R I M
R I M S Palinurus ..Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat
R I M S Minto .....Comdr De Burgh.....S S Str
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Tarbett .....R I M Survey
Dalhousie.....Comdr Sinclair .....R I M Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 6.

Ashburton	2833 Mathews...	J Mackintosh & Co
Belle of France	2469 Cargill	A Yule & Co
Belle of Ireland ...	2771 Weeks	.....
Chyebassa	3931 Nelson	M M & Co
India	4193 Gordon	China ..17-7... P & O Co
Kasara	505 King...	M M & Co
Masuda	3178 Barnes	W & A G & Co
Malda	1250 Bamber	M M & Co
Nurani	2370 White	T M & Co
Obra	3521 Fenwick	M M & Co
Pundua	2126 McClelland	M M & Co
Saifi	565 Morin	Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635 McBean	Shah S N Co
Shirley	2102 Sloan	T M & Co
Sualda	3438 Johnson	M M & Co
Qurimba	4947 Smith	M M & Co
Umta	3492 Wilson	M M & Co
Upada	3882 Hodgson	M M & Co
Vadala	2164 Lima	M M & Co
Weissenfels	2138 Bebbair	W & A G & Co
Dunrobin	2,319 Carr	.....
Dwarka	750 Morgan	M M & Co
Arcadia	3,603 Bacham	P & O Co
Onda	3,410 Carrie	M M & Co
Banca	3,793 Potter	P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Montibello	2720	Cro'k	Karachi		J F & Co
C&R City of Manchester...	3562	Mardin	K'chee	13-7...	K N & Co
D&E Clan Alpine...	2285	Shotland			J Finlay & Co
D Parnes	2127	Williams			M M & Co
F Clan McNeil ...	2194	Higgins	Grafton	9-7...	J Finlay & Co
G Mohamadi...	1251	Watt ...	Aden ...	12-7...	B & P S N Co
H Islami ...	1634	Newby ...	Jeddah ...	11-7...	Bo & P S N Co
K Frank Coverdale...	2498	Storm	Port Said .	10-7...	Ralli Bros
M Pruth	2837	Evans	Hamburg ...	7-7...	W & A G & Co
N Harpagus	3672	Johnson	6-7...		R A Willis
O Budrie	1633	Fisher ...	Arabs		Steamers & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bombay Maru	3398	Nozuchi ...	Kobe ...	12-7...	N Y Kisaka
3 Sicilia	3186	Maganzini	Genoa ...	15-7...	R Fins
5 Ragbean ...	2659	Brown ...	Hamburg ...	6-7...	Ralli Bros
7 Vorwaerts	3727	Dannecker	Kobe ...	8-7...	A L S N Co
12&13 Caledonia ...	3430	Snow			P & O Co
15 Kurrachee	2333	Cattral	6-7...		Ralli Bros

H W P D

Linga	957	Rothwell ...	M M & Co
		30 ton crane	
Dredger Octopus ...	631	Strong ...	Repairing .. B P Trust

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Onda	Carre	Calcutta, May, 30
	Ischia	Belsito	H'kong, June 15

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Belle of France ...	Cargill	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday:—

Steamer Kurrachee, Cattrall, for Port Said.
" Clan Alpine, Shapland, Tuticorin.
" Ragbean, Brown, for Hamburg.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Ischia, for China, etc.
" Vadala, for Calcutta.
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf.
" Banca, for China, etc.
" Bahrein, for Persian Gulf.
" Nurani, for Calcutta.
" Weissenfels, for Hamburg.
" Arcadia, for China.
" Rahmani, for Jeddah etc.
" Lord Stanley, for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O s s Assaye left Hongkong at 1 p m on Saturday the 6th July 1912.

The Austrian Lloyd s s Semiramis, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 7th instant morning.

The German East Africa Line s s Kanzler left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday evening via Lamu.

The Ellerman Line s s City of York passed Perim outward bound on the 7th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on Saturday morning the 13th instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day. Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	
July	h m	ft.	in.	h m	ft.	in.
9	m 6 14	24	8	m 11 49	21	0
	5 45 a	25	6			
10	m 7 32	25	3	m 0 44	17	7
	e 50 a	25	5	1 14 a	21	4
11	m 8 44	26	3	m 1 40	16	9
	8 0 a	25	6	2 33 a	21	1
12	m 9 45	27	5	m 2 34	15	11
	9 11 a	27	10	3 38 a	20	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July	9 (Tuesday)	,,	6h 8m	,,	7h 20m
,,	10 (Wednesday)	,,	6h 8m	,,	7h 20m
,,	11 (Thursday)	,,	6h 8m	,,	7h 20m
,,	12 (Friday)	,,	6h 9m	,,	7h 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 7th, 10h. 16-9m. p.m.; New Moon, 14th, 5h. 43-2m. p.m.; First Quarter, 21st, 10h. 48-4m. a.m., Full Moon, 29th, 9h. 58-2m. a.m.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 9th July, 1912.

PAN-ISLAMISM AT KABUL.

When the Turkish Sovereign, who is now expiating his misrule as a prisoner at Salonika, began the movement which was to set the Khalifa at the head of a United Islam, he sent an envoy to Shere Ali of Afghanistan with the object of discovering if the Amir was disposed to support the new propaganda. But local conditions were not favourable as the Afghan ruler had reached the final stages of his quarrel with the Government of India and declaration of war was imminent. Lord Lytton, whose pacific overtures had been flouted by the Amir, sought to use the Turkish missioner as a mediator by authorising him to explain at Kabul that the objection of British policy was not the annexation of the kingdom, but to secure pledges for the exclusion of Russian influences from its affairs. These friendly assurances were conveyed to Shere Ali, but he refused to be convinced of their verity, so the war broke out, and nothing more was heard of the Sultan's delegate. Abdur Rahman proclaimed himself the King of Asiatic Islam and showed no inclination to accept the Constantinople ideals, though he was also approached by the scheming Sultan and received an envoy who discussed the religious situation with the local Mullahs, but no coalition resulted from this conference. As we know from his memoirs the autocratic Amir was his own high priest and wanted no adventitious assistance from the Bosphorus for his management of the Afghan section of the ecclesiastical affairs of Islam. But under the more timorous rule of his successor, a new set of conditions have matured which seem to indicate the theories of pan-Islamism planted at Kabul by Abdul Hamid's gospellers are at last bearing fruit. The Turkish revolution of a few years ago, followed by the enforced abdication of the Shah appear to have inflated his Majesty of Kabul with the belief that he is now the chief potentate of the national faith and that Islam looks to him to champion its cause. It is the Amir's brother, Nasrullah Khan, who is responsible for the growth of this idea as he leads the clerical party which is avowedly anti-British, and has spared no pains to establish the doctrine in Kabul, and among the independent Pathans on the border, that the Amir is now the sole remaining defender of the faith and that Asiatic Islam should look to him for counsel and guidance. His idea has been spread by diligent ecclessiastics who have taken their cue from the central authority, and until the Khost rebellion revealed the other side of the situation, the Amir was regarded by his own subjects and the tribes on the frontier as a kind of Colossus, with whom the powerful British Government hesitated to disagree for reasons of safety.

The crusade of the Mullahs has been supplemented by other occurrences, such as the rejection of the Anglo-Russian agreement, the preference of Turkish military instructors, the boycotting of the British agency at Kabul, the secret encouragement of tribal opposition and many other incidents which have not escaped the attention of the Government of India, though motives of policy may have prevented anything stronger than courteous remonstrances. According to the rumours which trickle down the Khyber, it was expected that his Majesty of Kabul as the new defender of the faith would protest against the Italian operations in the Red Sea, and the blockade of the pilgrim ports which at one time appeared to be contemplated. But the foreign relations of the Amir are controlled by treaties with the Government of India, and so this anticipated intervention did not occur, though all the events of the war are followed with great interest by the Ruler and his court. The ex-Sultan attempted to develop the cult of pan-Islamism in India by various agencies, and a few years ago the subject as well as his claim to be the legitimate successor of the Khalifas, was discussed by Mahomedan legists and journalists. But the movement made no headway, because the Musalman subjects of the Crown, while recognising him as the leader of the Islamic faith, are thoroughly loyal to their obligations and are perfectly well aware that British dominancy is a safer protection than anything that could be offered in the shape of a religious league, and this feeling has been manifested by their recent invocations to the Government to shield the Hedjaz from Italian operations, and the action taken by the Home authorities in response to those appeals. The position at Kabul has, therefore, been watched with an amused interest by Moslems on our side of the border who are able to estimate the Amir's pretensions at their true value, and were probably not surprised at the collapse which occurred when the Khostwals rebelled against the corrupt official set over them. This man, Mahomed Akbar, was a patron of the fanatical Mullahs who are for ever menacing the peace of the border, as well as a friend of the outlaws who made his province a vantage point for their expeditions against British villages, and found ready shelter with him when chased over the Durand line. His disappearance will, therefore, be a relief to the officials of the frontier administration, while the circumstances which attended it may cause the Pathans to revise their conceptions of the strength of Kabul, and the utility of the doctrine of pan-Islamism.

It was anticipated that a strong force would be at once despatched into Khost to restore the Amir's authority, and the frontier tribes "sat on the fence of expectancy" for developments that might give them opportunities for plunder, or of rising the armaments they have acquired via Muscat. But the weeks of delay, which followed the intelligence of the beleaguering of the Governor in his fort, showed that there were divided counsels at Kabul, and it eventually transpired that the Amir's brother and his party were totally opposed to a punitive expedition on religious grounds. As a well-informed writer in the *Times* describes the position "Sirdar Nasrullah have been, for years, preaching the doctrine of the necessity of all Mahomedans, even the loathed Shias, joining together against the infidel world. For such a one as he to be a party to sending Moslem to slaughter Moslem would be a species of anti-climax and would stultify years of strenuous work." There is plenty of evidence in Afghan annals of the traditional methods of suppressing revolts against the Sovereign of the country, but the Amir's brother was powerful enough to reverse the older policy and to send a band of Mullahs to preach the gospel of obedience to the Khost rebels and to explain to them the advantages of pan-Islamic brotherhood. It is probable that the recall of the tyrannical Governor has had more to do with the restoration of peace than the admonition of the Sirdar's ecclesiastics, though the rebels must have been agreeably surprised at the substitution of oaths of allegiance on the Koran for the gibbets and bullets with which Abdur Rehman was wont to avenge any scepticism about his autocracy. It remains to be seen whether the new methods will meet with the popular appreciation claimed for them by the pan-Islamists of Kabul, or whether they are not more likely to be construed as signs of weakness in the absolutism to which the Afghans are accustomed, any relaxation of which is the usual signal for a civil war. Meanwhile, it may be remarked that the frontier Pathans are amazed at the Amir's surrender to the pacificists of the court party, and that their respect for him as a militant leader of Islam has undergone a corresponding diminution. But these disparagements will not be regretted from the British standpoint if they lessen Kabul influences on the borderland, where they are not always used to our advantage and incline the Pathans to rely to a greater degree on their Southern neighbour, whose sole objectives are the preservation of peace and the gradual civilization of the highlanders residing beyond the administrative boundary.

Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

Some days ago we published the text of the letter written by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India, supporting the claim of the East Indian Railway to be entrusted with the future administration of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway. This claim, as is well-known, is an old one, and has frequently been submitted since 1908. It has been supported by the statement that the amalgamation of the two lines would result in economy in working, in improved passenger service, and that the financial interests of the Government of India would be secured by the surplus profits of the East Indian Railway. That was the argument four years ago, and as evidence that the Calcutta people regarded the financial point as their strongest weapon, we have the fact that in the letter of the Bengal Chamber, written less than a fortnight ago, the point is again emphasised most strongly. Without, in the least degree, admitting that it is a relevant point—when the contentions of Bombay and Karachi are fully considered—we are fortunately able to prove how untenable it is. Nobody can deny that the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway has passed through grave financial vicissitudes, but we take the strongest objection to the manner in which the Bengal Chamber sums them up. To quote its letter; "To work economically and effectively, by a separate management, a line in such a geographical position as this, is admittedly very difficult. And the statistics which are given in Appendix 9 of the Railway Administration Report show that the results of so working the Oudh and Rohilkhand line are not satisfactory. In the ten years 1902 to 1911, the working of the line resulted in a loss to the State for the years 1902, 1905, 1907 and 1908 and 1909; and in a gain for the years 1903, 1904, 1906, 1910 and 1911. The aggregate amount of the loss was nearly Rs. 6¾ lakhs, and the aggregate amount of the profit was Rs. 42¼ lakhs. During the decennial period there has been, therefore, a net loss to the State of about Rs. 26 lakhs." Taking the figures in the aggregate this statement is perfectly true, but in justice to the line we draw attention to the fact that the prospects at the present time are distinctly more favourable than they were in 1908. The aggregate profit of the decade, to be set against the aggregate losses of the same period, was, it will be seen, 42¼ lakhs; but, rather ingeniously we think, the Chamber makes no reference to the fact that of those profits, no less a sum than than 35¼ lakhs was earned in 1910 and 1911. Further, the Chamber gives statistics to show the average earnings, per mile, of the Oudh and Rohilkhund system as compared with the East Indian; but it omits to state that since 1908 three crores of rupees have been added to capital expenditure, though the increase in open mileage has been very little over 200 miles. We believe, we are right in saying that the profit earned in 1901 represented over five per cent. on capital, and we think in view of the changed circumstances and prospects—however strong the East Indian Railway may have considered their claim in 1908—the State will be perfectly safe in retaining the management of the line.

German View of British Soldiers.

Lieutenant-General Metzler, who has on several occasions published severely critical opinions on the British Army, has just sent to the *Berliner Tageblatt* some further comments on it, in which he states that the opinions of German experts is that the efficiency of our Regular Army is greater than at any time within recent years. The men, says the General, have a good military appearance, are well trained in shooting, and know well how to adapt themselves to the ground. The artillery is also good, but in the cavalry neither the men nor the horses are sufficiently trained. The intelligence service is excellent, but on the whole in those branches which require moral and mental qualities rather than corporal, the British soldier yields to the German. This is due to the recruiting material chiefly consisting of unskilled labourers with a low education, our critics tell us, and such is undoubtedly the case. When the day of compulsory training comes we shall get over that, for men of all shades of educated intelligence will be in the ranks. The British officers, General Metzler says, are also to be judged otherwise than once they were. They still excel in a high sense of honour, personal *elan*, and practical common sense, and they are besides earnest and zealous in their studies and work, which are no longer regarded as mere sport. The battalions and squadrons, and especially the batteries, are well trained; only the leadership in battle and of large masses suffers from defects due to lack of opportunities. That, of course, is true of the Army at Home where there is no room to train men, but if General Metzler and his colleagues saw our Army in India their views would undergo considerable change—not only with regard to leadership in battle, but also concerning the efficiency of our cavalry.

Water in Jeddah.

Those who have suffered from an inadequate supply of drinking-water in this presidency during the past few months, may take some small degree of comfort from the fact that their sufferings have not been so great as that of people elsewhere. In the report of Mr Monahan, the British Consul for Jeddah, it is stated that the water condensor in the town continues to work irregularly, and its condensed water being from a foul part of the harbour, often has a bad smell and taste. It can turn out about 30 tons a day. The price at the condenser is about 8s. 6d. per ton. As much again has to be paid for transport in the town in small quantities. The price of good drinking water from the wells varies down to about 10s. per ton, including transport. It is now at the extraordinary high rate of about £1 per ton. Of rain water from cisterns there has been practically none for the last two years; its price, when there is any, is generally about 18s. per ton including transport. There is a small condenser on the quarantine island, said to turn out about 15 tons a day, supplying not the general public but some individuals; the price of its water is £1. 16s. 8d. per ton, including transport to shore. It will interest intending pilgrims to know that a portable hospital, made of compressed paper and well equipped, has been set up by Government outside the town with accommodation for 100 pilgrims, and is being used in the present pilgrimage. Nothing exact is known as to mortality of the town, but the town is exceedingly insanitary, and the mortality is probably high. Bubonic plague to a small extent is regarded as endemic in Jeddah and neither Mecca nor Jeddah is free of cholera.

Marine Surveying.

Casually, in the report of the Admiralty Hydrographer's Department, we find reference to the Survey work done by the Royal Indian Marine, of whose achievements no record ever directly reaches the public in this country—except hidden away in the general Survey reports. According to the Admiralty Hydrographic report the Indian Marine Survey charted 212 miles of coast line and sounded over an area of 2,819 square miles. This work was carried out with a staff of ten officers by two ships, with complements of 132 and 46 men, respectively. The number of officers of all ranks employed upon the general survey amounted to 83, of whom 61 were surveying officers, and their crews to 796. The Hydrographic Survey Department altogether reports that during the year as many as 442 rocks and shoals dangerous to navigation were reported. Of these 13 were discovered by vessels striking on them, 108 were reported by surveying ships, eight by other of H. M. ships, ten by various British and foreign authorities, and 303 by colonial and foreign Governments; while in the same period 36 previously reported dangers have been expunged from the charts. A length of 906 miles of coast line was charted and an area of 5,405 square miles sounded over, the scale of each survey varying with the requirements of the locality.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden at noon on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

At 2-30 p.m. yesterday, news was received by wire by Messrs. Gulam Hussein Cassum, Agents of the Bombay Africa S. N. Company, that their overdue steamer "Abydos" reached Mauritius on Monday morning.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Entrance Examinations for the Army.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 21.

I do not know if the Headmaster of Wellington correctly reported his interview with the authorities at the War office on the subject of the alteration of the rules for the entrance examinations for the Army, but it may be fairly assumed that his speech at the prize-giving at the College last Saturday is a faithful record of the impression left on his mind after that interview. He said that a year ago a very revolutionary change had been introduced, making it possible for a boy to enter the Army a year earlier than had hitherto been the case. He had seen the authorities on the subject and they had explained that it did not necessarily mean that the majority of boys would go into the Army younger, because they were not altering the maximum age, and boys would still be able to compete to the age of nineteen. He had put to the authorities the point that parents would think that they should send their boys to the Army at the earliest possible moment in order that they should not lose seniority. To that the reply was that the boys who remained at school for an extra year would gain in so many ways by their additional study that they would soon overtake those who had entered earlier. The War Office authorities added that they trusted boys would not enter the Army hoping to gain distinction merely by seniority, but would rely on their own merits. He sincerely hoped that those remarks would be seriously considered by parents and that the school would not find boys leaving at the earliest possible opportunity, but they would wait and get the best education they could. Theoretically, no doubt, there is much to be said for this view of the case, and as a diplomatic answer it reflects the highest credit on the War Office official who evolved it—but I do not think that it will be regarded by any of your soldier readers as coinciding with his practical experience. Much good will the extra year at school have been to the man who bumps up against an age-limit, blocked by his juniors who passed into the service a term or two before him.

Brevets are not directly, and very little indirectly, affected by a few extra months' schooling—and special or accelerated promotion affects but a very small percentage, and is only very indirectly traceable to prolonged school-days; and only in the case of those who need the stimulants of school life and discipline to continue the pursuit of knowledge. If at the younger age a boy is competent to pass into the Army, he should, if he has been educated, not crammed, be competent to specialize and continue his studies on the particular lines that will be most useful to him in his profession. At Sandhurst or Woolwich, and afterwards with his corps, the young officer in these days is far from being without guidance, and even compulsion in the matter of the pursuit of knowledge. There are few commanding officers who do not recognise their responsibilities in the matter of the education of the subalterns, and small blame to them seeing how much it has been rubbed in to them for the past decade or more, and those of them most competent to speak on the subject would, I have little doubt, say that they prefer to catch them young, provided always that they have been properly grounded in elementary subjects. Here, again, we meet with the old stumbling block—the shortage of officers—with practically no margin between competitors and vacancies, and sometimes more of the latter than of the former. It has happened that the standard has been lowered to a dangerous extent, and commanding officers have experienced the same trouble that followed the grant of commissions to all and sundry after the South African war. Boys have been passed into the service who had not acquired the A.B.C. of education, they had not learnt how to learn. When the art of learning has once been mastered, it does not then matter how soon specialization begins. The trouble is when those who have not learnt to study, and will never now learn, are pitchforked into the service to fill up numbers on paper, and be the bane of those who are working hard for the efficiency of the Army in general and of their own units in particular. It is natural, doubtless, that Headmasters should like to keep boys as long as possible, but before they press the point they should make sure that the school system leaves no room for criticism, especially in the matter of the early grounding, and that the extra time at the end is not required to make up for deficiencies at the beginning of school training.

THE MEDITERRANEAN STATION.

So far no announcement has been made with reference to the naval position in the Mediterranean, and the attempts to elicit information from Mr. Asquith in the House have been met by vague generalities and evasive replies. It seems, however, judging by portents that it is far from certain that anything will be done to maintain the Mediterranean squadron in the position it recently occupied, let alone to replace it on the footing that it held before it began to be gradually depleted. Lord Charles Beresford's reappearance in print on the subject, in a very plainly worded letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, is an indication that his private information does not encourage him to look forward hopefully to any revision of the Admiralty policy to which I recently referred. Anyhow, no decision was reached at the Malta conference, and as the matter has to be discussed by the Committee of Imperial Defence, of which the naval and military experts are members, and also by the Cabinet as a whole, it may well be that the Government are maintaining a justly discreet silence until the question has been thoroughly threshed out, and a final decision taken. In the meantime the comments of the Continental Press afford us the opportunity of seeing ourselves as others see us and the picture is far from alluring. It is generally taken, that what is bluntly described as our withdrawal from the Mediterranean, is a confession of weakness, and a realisation of what was foreseen and has been foreshadowed in official utterances in Germany. The strain is proving too much, and despite brave words, Great Britain is gradually withdrawing from the position she won and has maintained for so long against all comers. It is not surprising, therefore, that the German Navy League are encouraged to fresh action, and already further modifications in the Defence Act are mooted, awaiting only the publication of the additional navy estimates in England, and the final settlement of the French naval shipbuilding programme to take definite form. This, doubtless, is a good deal bluff—with a definite object, but if that object be not obtained—it will, as has been the case heretofore, take concrete form. The Mediterranean, besides being the highway to Egypt and our Eastern possessions, is one of our most important trade routes. It is the key to the Empire and the base upon which British prestige in the councils of Europe rests and any weakening of our position there must be accompanied by a corresponding decline in our influence in matters of diplomacy. However safe we may feel in relying on the strength of the entente and the friendship of France, it is a departure from our policy we have followed for many administrations to rely on any one but ourselves, and if done in the interests of financial economy likely to prove most expensive, a practical illustration of the old proverb "Penny wise and pound foolish." These arrangements are not made without a "quid pro quo" and the "quid" in this case is certain to cost a good deal more than the "quo"—whilst involving side issues of a nature to land us at short notice in embarrassments and difficulties which would never have arisen had we continued on our own. After all we, least of all nations, have cause to complain of the cost of the upkeep of the fleet, on which our very existence as a nation, not to mention Empire, depends. Judged by the various standards—area defended, tonnage protected of the ships which carry our commerce and our food, raiment, raw material for industry—our naval power costs us less than any other of the powers as the following figures show:—

	Per Square mile of Territory.	Per ton of shipping.
British Empire.....	£ 3·2	£ 2·3
Germany.....	17·8	5·09
Italy.....	26·3	5·9
Austria-Hungary.....	21·28	31·43
France.....	3·93	8·08
United States.....	7·27	5·1

Fleets protect territory and the trade routes, it is right, therefore, that their cost should be considered in the light of the character and situation of the territory and the volume of the shipping. The other European Powers mentioned are continental with pressing military problems owing to the fact that they have long land frontiers to be defended by armies. We live on an island which is the centre of a vast maritime Empire and our sea frontiers force us to maintain a supreme fleet, whatever the outlay. These figures show that in relation both to the territorial and the shipping unit our rate of naval expenditure towards national insurance is smaller than that of any other country. In fact, these comparisons do less than justice to the cheapness of our naval power, because they fail to take into account our absolute dependence on the seas for every thing we need—necessaries as well as luxuries. We can never, or ought never, to forget that the Navy is our all in all, and that no price would be too high to pay for what guarantees our national existence. For years past rivals have been raising their standards of strength and yet we still go on grumbling, because the total cost of armaments has increased, though the relative cost remains about the same, or shows perhaps a slight decrease.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bombay at all Costs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—While turning over the files of newspapers, my attention was arrested by a note appearing in a recent number of one of the dailies, which states that of the six wireless stations to be erected in India, one at Bangalore will be chosen for the purposes of international communication. There must either be some mistake in this, or if the news is correct, then it must be said, that strange indeed are the ways of Indian statecraft, which do not grasp the gravity of such a situation. It is also very strange that the Argus-eyed press too, allowed this item to slip by, without any comment whatsoever and without doing even so much as to bring to the notice of the Government that the choice made is not a happy one and that it was quite possible to make a safer choice by selecting Bombay for this important distinction. And everybody will admit that Bombay possesses more advantages than any other city in India, for the purpose of international communication, and it is for this very reason, that Bombay has been for the last fifty years the mail steamer station of India. Moreover, several objections can be taken to Bangalore, being the International wireless station of India, and as these objections are all quite obvious, it is not necessary to go into their details here. Suffice it to say that the interests of the Empire will be better served by such an important station being in the capital of the Government, which is moreover the "Urbs Prima in India," and which possesses all the resources of a European city. It is hoped that this suggestion will come under the notice of Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, who is at present in Bombay; and that he will prevail upon Government to make the necessary change. And then, if in spite of such timely hints, Government still persists in retaining the station at Bangalore, the public can only say that it may then be as well on the crater of Mount Vesuvius.

S. B. GOKHALE.

PAWAI LAKE.

The following is the text of a letter which has been addressed to the Chairman and the members of the Municipal Standing Committee:—

Gentlemen,—In connection with the offer from one Mr. Pimento to pay to the Municipality Rs. 5,000 for five years, I beg to point out the remarkable difference that subsists between the main and object real of the offered contract and the entirely different ground on which it has been refused. The contractor says "I undertake to clean the whole estate of all rubbish and to cut down and remove all trees except mango, palm, cocoanut, betelnut, and date trees, so that when the rubbish is all cleared off the water of the Pawai Lake will be rendered useful for all purposes within five years." But the refusal is based on an entirely different ground, viz., "The lake has been emptied this year, and what cleaning has been possible has been done." There is the talk of "cleaning of the whole estate, the gathering ground" on the one side and "cleaning of the lake" on the other! The contractor speaks of "cleaning the whole estate", that is to say, the whole watershed or gathering ground from which the rain water drifts to the lake. It is the bad condition of this gathering ground that is the cause of the contamination of the lake water, and when that ground is cleared of the rubbish and rotting materials, nothing of them will be there to be drifted by the rain water into the lake, and therefore the water would become useful and potable. If the lake is emptied and cleared this year by the Municipality there is the greater reason why the gathering ground or the whole estate should also be cleared of rotting materials, as the contractor binds himself to do, so that no more of the bad materials would be there to be drifted into the lake and spoil the water.

It is said, against the offer "Mr. Pimento's proposal contains nothing advantageous to the Corporation. His work would not improve the lake in any way." It is easy to understand, for the above-mentioned reasons, that the proposal is obviously advantageous and the contractor's work will improve the lake.

Then as to the contract period, it is evident that five years is quite reasonable and even necessary for the good work producing the ultimate advantageous results. Unless such a period is allowed, no contractor would put his heart into the work of the thorough cleaning of the whole estate, because before he has proceeded in his work to a satisfactory extent, extensive as it is, one year proposed to be allowed to him would be over, and he has to go.

I may mention that so far no efficient endeavours appear to have been made to improve the lake, a costly estate of the Corporation, and now that there is the ready and fair opportunity of improving it, I request that the Committee may see to it. I hope, therefore, that in the true interest of the Corporation and the people you may be pleased to reconsider your resolution refusing the contractor's offer of five years.

I may be allowed to mention that it will be, I think, a mistake to dispose of the Lake with its extensive area of gathering ground. For the present I content myself with this short but respectful suggestion. An answer will oblige me.—I remain, etc.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

July, 5th.

PORTUGUESE ROYALISTS.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION IN FORCE.

Capture of Leader by the Spaniards.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MADRID, JULY 7.

Portuguese Royalists have attacked Valenca and captured the railway station. They have cut the railway and telegraph lines.

Fighting in the town continues.

Two hundred armed and uniformed men have been seen on the frontier near Tuy, about to enter Portugal.

The Spanish authorities are unable to prevent them from doing so.

MADRID, JULY 8.

The fighting at Valenca has resulted in the flight of the Royalists. Their commander, an ex-Naval Lieutenant, with eight non-commissioned officers and 43 men, crossed the river in the direction of Tuy, where the Spaniards disarmed and detained them. There were a number of casualties on both sides.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Official telegrams from Lisbon dismiss the Valenca affair in a few words, but they report the presence in many places of small bodies of Royalists, some of which have already been captured.

The Royalist leader, Captain Couceiro, with 400 men, is in the vicinity of Montalegre to which place the troops are proceeding. Reinforcements are being despatched from Lisbon to Oporto.

WIRELESS CONFERENCE.

Important New Convention Signed.

LONDON, JULY 8.

All the delegates to the Wireless Telegraphy Conference have signed the new Convention containing the revised regulations for the exchange of messages between ships and the shore, and the provisions rendering wireless communication more effective in cases of distress.

Ships, in future, will be required to have an auxiliary machine, capable of working a wireless instrument for six hours, independently of the engines.

First-class ships will be required to carry two operators. On smaller ships the operator will be required to listen at fixed times.

The Conference has recommended an International agreement for compulsory wireless installations on certain classes of vessels.

THE STRIKE.

Bishops' Appeal on behalf of Starving Children.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Bishops of London, Winchester, Southwark, Stepney and Woolwich have issued an eloquent appeal for funds to feed the scores of thousands of starving women and children, the victims of the strike.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

All-Round Victory for the American Sprinters.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The 100-metres sprint at the Olympic games resulted as follows:—

Graig (America) (1), Meyer (America) (2), Lippincott, (America) (3), Patching (South Africa) (4).

Won by two feet, inches separating the remaining three competitors.

Time, 10 4-5th seconds.

BIG CYCLE EVENT.

In the 200 miles cycling race round Lake Maelar Lewis (South Africa) won, with Grubb (England) second and Schutte (America) third.

There were 135 starters.

Time, 10 hours, 42 minutes, 39 seconds.

WRESTLING.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 8.

In the Olympic games contests yesterday, the Englishman, Bacon, won his heat in the middle-weight wrestling competition.

The Swedes won the team competition in connection with the cycle race round Lake Maeler. England was second and America third.

Up to the present the Englishmen's performances are regarded as more than justifying the predictions of the pessimists.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 8.

Americans have won six out of eight places for the final of the 800 metres race.

[100 metres equals 109·361 yards.]

PRESIDENCY ELECTION.

NEW YORK, JULY 8.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson has issued a statement in which he says that the Tariff is undoubtedly the central cause of the dearness of living.

Mr. Roosevelt is carrying on an active campaign. His manager has given notice that he is convening an independent Convention at Chicago on August 5th.

NEW ZEALAND AFFAIRS.

WELLINGTON, JULY 8.

The Cabinet has resigned. Mr. Massey is forming a Ministry.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Mr. George Wyndham has started an Empire Shilling Fund as a birthday present for Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to be devoted to any purpose which he may select.

THE LABOUR UNREST.

King Cancels his Engagement at New Dock Site.

THE NEW DOCK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 7.

It is officially stated that, acting on the advice of his Ministers, the King has cancelled the engagement to cut the first sod on the site of the new Albert Dock on the 17th instant.

The decision is doubtless due to the continuance of the dockers' strike. The men's leaders have been talking of draping the streets with black and parading bands playing the "Dead March" on the occasion.

The "Standard" wrote in mail week:—Great preparations are in progress for the visit of the King and Queen to the East-End on Wednesday, July 17, when King George will cut the first sod of the new Albert Dock. This will be the official inauguration of a development scheme that is estimated by the Port of London Authority to cost in its entirety about fourteen million pounds.

Realising what such a scheme must mean to the future prosperity and development of Woolwich, East and West Ham, and, in fact, all districts concerned in the vast business of the Port of London, accommodation is being provided for considerably over 100,000 spectators. A grand stand covering two-thirds of a circle is being erected for distinguished visitors around the dais where the first sod will be cut, and a turfed amphitheatre with a slope of 20 feet has been prepared to encircle the whole.

The Thames is to have a great share in the day's proceedings, for the King and Queen will embark on the Trinity Houseboat at the Tower of London and proceed past Wapping, Poplar, Limehouse, Millwall, Silvertown, and Woolwich to Gallion's Reach. Here they will disembark and proceed along a gaily bedecked roadway to the site of the ceremony, the religious portion of which will be performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. No pains are being spared to emphasise the magnitude of the work that is being undertaken. The "first sod" itself will weigh between three and four tons, and will be torn up at the desired moment by a power-driven grab. This machine, with many others, will be occupied for nearly four years in excavating the necessary basins.

After the ceremony the King and Queen will embark upon another boat in the existing Royal Albert Dock and proceed to the School of Tropical Medicine and Seamen's Hospital. Having inspected these institutions their Majesties will drive to Buckingham Palace by way of the East-end and a route north of the City.

The necessity for this huge undertaking and some details regarding the new features to be introduced were courteously given by Mr. Frederick Palmer, the chief engineer to the Port of London Authority.

"The average tonnage of the ships of several of the principal lines using the Port of London has risen from 1861 in the year 1860 to considerably over 10,000 at the present time. The trade, too, of the Port of London has consistently increased from about six million tons in 1860 to over eighteen millions. In spite of all this there has been no dock extension work for over a generation. Now the matter has become urgent and imperative for the continued prosperity of London.

"Then new Albert Dock, which will be immediately south of the present Albert Dock, will coast about two million pounds, and forms part of the 'urgent,' or first, of the three programmes comprising the entire scheme. The dock will have a water area of 65 acres, an entrance lock 800ft. long and an average depth of 38ft. With these dimensions it will be capable of accommodating, if necessary, several vessels as large as the Olympic or Mauretania. The great feature of this new dock, and one that is practically a new development in big dock work, will be the provision on the south side of seven jetties parallel with the quay. These will practically double the existing capacity of quaysides by permitting of a row of lighters on each side of the vessel. These lighters can go on handling the warehouse traffic without interruption, or can accept their share of cargo from any new arrival without any previous delivery on the quayside. The arrangement offers great benefits to shipowner and merchant alike.

"Simultaneously with the construction of the new South Albert Docks important improvements are to be undertaken at the East India Import and Export Docks, the West India Import and Expor Docks, and the London Docks. These works will cost another £1,400,000. It is also proposed to start in the autumn the first part of a big dock extension scheme at Tilbury. This will provide an additional 2200 feet of quayside at a spot where increased accommodation is badly required. A floating landing-stage and riverside wharf are also to be provided at Tilbury."

Whilst millions are being expended on new docks every possible device is being used to being the existing docks and the Thames itself up to a greater standerd of efficiency. A greatly augumented fleet of dredgers is only awaiting the close of the strike to commence an elaborate programme of operations. The Thames is to be maintained at a low-water depth varying from 14 feet at the Tower Bridge to 30 feet at the Albert Docks and seawards. The existing docks themselves are being deepened, not by further excavations, because this would interfere with the present foundations, but by raising the height of the water within them.

This task is, perhaps, the most striking of all that the Port of London Authority have at present in hand. To maintain a level of two and a-half feet above high-water mark in the existing Royal Albert Docks three 70-inch electrically operated pumps have been installed. These three pumps have the capacity of a river itself, for they can lift 125,000,000 gallons in an eight hour day. Teddington Weir at summer level passes but 200,000,000 gallons in twentyefour hours.

AN INSURANCE SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Chaudhuri delivered judgment in the suit brought by Mr. W. Stewart against the New Zealand Insurance Co., claiming damages of Rs. 15,000. The plaintiff was owner of a steam launch called the "Fox", which was insured with the defendant company for Rs. 15,000. He alleged that the vessel, while moored at Shalimar on the 23rd of October, 1909, sank in fair weather and smooth water; she was in water-tight condition and sank suddenly.

The defence was that a plug was deliberately removed and the water rushed in which sunk the boat. His lordship, disbelieving the evidence given by the plaintiff, held that the risk was not covered by the terms of the insurance. It was an insurance for perils at sea. A boat sinking under those circumstances did not sink by perils of the sea. The suit was dismissed with costs.

INDIAN MOUNTAINEERING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 8.

News from Kashmir states that on June 28th Doctor Ernest Neve and Lieut. Mason, R.E. successfully achieved the ascent of Mount Kolaboi, known as the Kashmiri Matterhorn. A shelter tent was placed on the peak itself at a height of 16,200 feet about a thonsand feet above the great snow-field. Sixteen and a quarter hours were required to reach the top of the peak and back. This is the first time that the actual summit has been reached.

THE Co-operative Societies' Conference will meet early next autumn and registrars are being consulted about the agenda and other details. Nagpur has been suggested as the place for the Conference.

AFFAIRS IN LHASSA.

Dreadful Crime in the Sera Monastery.

THE MINISTER'S MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

The special Chinese correspondent of *Statesman* at Kalimpong sends details received from Gyantse of the murder of the Dalai Lama's favourite minister.

When the minister arrived at Lhassa with an order from the Dalai Lama, he summoned a meeting of lamas at the Sera monastery, to which sixteen generals were also invited. The attacks on the Tengilling and Drepung monasteries were planned, but the Chinese had heard of the plans and the Tibetans were repulsed, the casualties on their side being estimated at 900 killed and wounded, The day following this fight the leading Lama of the Sera Monastery invited the minister and all available generals, and a heated discussion ensued. In the midst of argument the abbot gave the signal on which ten lamas entered and murdered the minister and six generals. After the crime, for which the correspondent gives no reasons, the abbot and other lamas of the Sera monastery fled.

Further fighting is reported to have taken place on June 29th as the result of which the Chinese position is much improved and the siege has practically been raised. The Tibetans were driven out of a number of houses on the outskirts of Lhassa and their area of occupation is now confined to the centre of the city round the Dachiao monastery. The Chinese have taken possession of the posts vacated by the Tibetans and now encircle the latter's camp.

BANK OF BURMA.

Holdsworth's Appointment Appealed against.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 8.

To-day before the bench of the Rangoon Chief Court composed of the Chief Judge and Mr. Justice Hartnol, the appeal of Noble vs. the Bank of Burma as to its adhesion under rule 41, came up for hearing. Mr. Giles on behalf of Mr. Noble stated his case at considerable length. His complaint against Mr. Justice Robinson's order were broadly these: that instead of considering the wishes of the large majority of creditors, as he ought to have done, he went into the enquiry as to what were or what might have been the reasons operating in the minds of creditors before arriving at a conclusion, at which there was no doubt they arrived very emphatically and that he did not even come to a conclusion as to the merits of the question which was supposed to be influencing creditors, but he found that it was not necessary or even possible to do so and yet he disregarded the wishes of the creditors upon grounds that they were based upon those reasons which he did not consider be adequate.

Counsel further more objected that when the learned judge was speculating as to what reasons were in operation on the minds of creditors; he based his speculations upon an erroneous view of facts.

Counsel also complained that the learned judge had misapprehended the facts in several instances. For instance, the learned judge regarded this as a contest between Bombay and Calcutta, creditors on the one side and Rangoon creditors upon the other. Even if that were so, counsel should be entitled to ask that very great weight should be given to the opinion of Bombay and Calcutta creditors in as much as Rangoon creditors did not in the aggregate amount to more than six or seven per cent. of the claims against the Bank. His Honour had discounted the wishes of the creditors because he was not satisfied that those wishes were expressed with the full understanding of the exact position.

His Honour had thrown upon the counsel the onus of proving the case against Mr. Holdsworth justifying his removal from office. That was the learned judge's misapprehension of the whole question. It was not a question of removing Mr. Holdsworth at all, but the question was who was to be the first official liquidator of this company and counsel submitted that all considerations to the wishes of his clients in the matter should be accepted. The judge had gone outside the affidavits for his facts, had relied very largely on matters of speculation and was wrong in his facts as contained in those affidavits. He had speculated largely and started upon erroneous supposition that Calcutta and Bombay creditors had authorised Mr. Holdsworth and expected him to take some action to give them a dividend. This was an entirely improper way of looking at things. The result was extremely unfortunate to the enormous majority of creditors, all but 6 or 7 of whom lived outside Burma, had got to leave the management of their own affairs, to use an expression of the English Court, to persons nominated by directors who got them into this difficulty and they might not even have any one else associated with him because he took the lofty position that he would act with nobody, and profit and loss was a matter that fell entirely upon these unfortunate creditors.

As to Mr. Cowasjee's alleged disqualifications counsel submitted that they were too trumpery for words and it was not for a moment to be suggested that any person in his capacity as liquidator could be influenced one way or the other by such motives as has been suggested. The court has full control over the matter and a liquidator could not, if he tried, prevent these claims being threshed out before a proper tribunal, but if the court thought Mr. Cowasjee was in any way disqualified, then counsel asked the court to allow him to nominate somebody else and not leave those whom he represented tied hand and foot in this way with their affairs managed by a man on whose appointment they looked with nervous apprehension, for which he submitted there were ample grounds.

Judgment was reserved.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

The Calcutta police reorganisation scheme will, it is expected, be brought into operation within a fortnight. Under the scheme the city and suburbs will be divided into four districts, three of which will be under Deputy Commissioners and the fourth remain under a superintendent for the present. Shortly, however, the Superintendent is expected to go on leave and thereafter the post of Superintendent will be abolished and the districts will be under Deputy Commissioners assisted by Circle Inspectors, to which latter post the senior Inspectors of the force will be appointed. Some of the changes necessitated by the new scheme have already been made and others will take place shortly;

KARACHI SPECULATIONS.

Trans-Persian Railway and Land Values.

REMARKABLE OFFER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 8.

It is anticipated that the small roadside station of Drigh Road, about seven miles from Karachi, may at some future date become the junction of the N.-W. Railway and the projected Trans-Persian line.

The Karachi Municipality has been invited by the local Government to prepare a scheme showing how much of the waste land they would be prepared to take up and on what terms, with the object of developing and converting it into a suburb for the railway population and for residents of Karachi who, owing to high rents and squeezed house accommodation, would prefer to live out in the country.

Nearly all the land which is waste belongs to Government.

To develop the lands good water supply and roads are essential. The outlay on these should not exceed Rs. 1,75,000 or a total of Rs. 12,06,000 on the whole scheme of development.

The offer is not likely to be refused by the Municipality who will carefully consider it, for the terms are exceedingly favourable; and if land is sold to private individuals the Municipality could not then acquire it at the nominal rate at which it is now available. Already a good deal of speculation in land has been going on in the station, and at Malir, as well as on the other side of the Lyan river at Karachi near which the Trans-Persian Railway is expected to enter Karachi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

Major Daunt, 39th Horse, becomes second in command of that regiment on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble H. D. Napier in August.

Major Jacques, 14th Sikhs, is appointed second in command of that regiment.

Lieutenant A. E. Crawford, No. 52 Coy., Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the Farms Department.

Major Baker, 73rd Infantry, succeeds Lieutenant Colonel Allenby as second in command of that regiment.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Lieut. C. P. Bellwood, Leicestershire Regiment, to serve in the 3rd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment.

Lieut. Montgomery from "Y" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is appointed Adjutant, 3rd East Anglian Brigade, Royal Field Artillery Territorial Force, from 23rd July.

Lieut. R. H. Poyntz, 2rd Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, is appointed to the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

BANGALORE, JULY 8.

On the eve of vacating the command of the 20th Deccan Horse, Col. A. Jones was entertained at the instance of the Indian officers of his regiment. They dragged him in a carriage and four through the roads lined by mounted men, and then carried him in a silver palanquin to the centre of a large pavilion where Sir Hugh Daly, General Mackenzie Kennedy and local society were present to witness a special regimental gymkhana, while Mrs. Jones was escorted under a large silver sunshade. After fire-works the guests of the evening were conveyed back to their residence in the same imposing manner.

Lt.-Col. Elsmie, 25th Cavalry, succeeds Col, Jones on the 15th instant.

A Board composed of Lieut-Colonel W. C. Walton, Commanding 104th Rifles, President; and Major C. F. Dobbs, General Staff Officer, and Captain A. E. Powell, R. E., members, will assemble at Santa Cruz at such time and place as the President may appoint, to consider certain proposals as regards the existing Classification Ranges, under the provisions of Indian Supplement—Musketry Regulations, Part II, 1910, with special reference to paras 10, III (a) and IV (d). The Board will also furnish recommendations as to the reconstruction of the same.

APPOINTMENTS.

Staff.—Captain W. B. Eddowes, 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Pachmarhi, vice Captain F. W. Greatwood vacated.

95th Russell's Infantry.—Major E. G. W. Pratt, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major F. F. Major officiating as Commandant. Major G. A. R. Watts and Captain D. C. Crombie, 23rd Cavalry, have been appointed to officiate as Squadron Commanders. Lieutenant T. A. Swinburne is appointed to officiate as Company Commander of No. 18 (Field) Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners. Lieutenant N. T. Fitzpatrick, Royal Engineers, having been transferred from the 5th to the 4th (Quetta) Division, is posted to the Quetta Military District, Military Works Services.

Extensions.—Captain R. G. Langford, Royal Field Artillery, up to 15th October, 1912.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Captain C. B. R. Hoey, 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, for 3 months' general leave, out of India; Captain P. E Besant, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, extension of leave for 1 month; Lieutenant T. Macleod, Royal Field Artillery, for 50 days on private affairs; Lieutenant C. R. Maddox, 63rd Light Infantry, combined leave for 128 days; Captain M. H. L. Gale, 8th Cavalry extension up to 17th October 1912, on urgent private affairs; Captain G. E. D. Mouat, 63rd Light Infantry, for 3 months, on Medical Certificate; Lieutenant G. Heygate, Royal Field Artillery, for 93 days, on private affairs; Major J. L. Farney, 22nd Punjabis, for 90 days' combined leave; Major J. R. Kennedy, 96th Infantry, for 18 days and Captain H. J. Cotton, 99th Infantry, for 4½ months' combined leave.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

The Maharaja Holkar of Indore and the Maharajah of Bekanir arrived at Viceregal Lodge, to-day, as the guests of the Viceroy.

Lieut.-General Sir James and Lady Willcocks have been invited to stay at Viceregal Lodge from the 22nd instant.

Sir George and Lady Clarke and the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Fraser will visit Simla on August 12th as the guests of the Viceroy.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

In connection with the forthcoming autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Madge has received permission to introduce his Female Slave Trade Suppression Bill. The Bill provides for the suppression of the importation of foreign women and penalise those who profit by the earnings of their victims.

Mr. Dadabhoy has obtained permission for his Bill for the protection of girls.

OBITUARY.

Death of Lieut.-Col, Fox Strangways.

MR. MAURICE CLIFFORD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

The death occurred at Jhelum this morning of Lieut.-Col. H. S. Fox Strangways, Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum. It seems that Colonel Fox Strangways was taken suddenly ill last Friday up to which day he was on duty. The cause of death has not yet been reported, but it seems likely to have been sunstroke, the heat at Jhelum having been so severe of late that two officers there on Friday fainted in the court.

LAHORE, JULY 8.

Mr. Maurice Clifford, who was recently appointed Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, died of malaria this morning in Lahore. The deceased was an old resident of Lahore and had a wide circle of friends in the station. He had recently returned from leave. His wife is in England.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

The proposal of the Burma Government for an export duty on rice has not yet been received by the Government of India and the statement made in *Capital* that the proposal has been thrown out by the Imperial Government is without any foundation.

The rumoured resignation, therefore, of Sir Harvey Adamson, is groundless.

MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga who is visiting Simla had an interview with the Viceroy this morning. The Maharaja will leave Simla about the 14th instant and join his appointment as member of the Behar Executive Council. He received a deputation of the Sanatan Dharmasabha and discussed the prospects of holding a public meeting for the Hindu University.

INDIAN SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

Active communications are now passing between India and Whitehall about the Public Service Commission and possibly, the official announcement will be made during the course of this month. The Commission will be a large and representative body, and both officials and non-officials will be fully represented. Private advices by the last mail indicate that the appointment of Sir K. G. Gupta and Mr. Gokhale to the Commission may be anticipated and that Sir William Meyer will not care for another commission of enquiry.

A SUNNI APPEAL.

Against Intention of Removing a Mosque.

The President of the Anjuman Islam Athe. Sunnat-el-Jamat, Bombay, has written as follows to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

"It has been brought to the notice of the Sunnee Mahomedans of Bombay that it is the intention of the Corporation to lay down a new line of set-back to the 1st Marine Street.

On one side of this street there is an old mosque which was built a century ago. According to the Mahomedan law and usage, a mosque cannot be demolished or removed as the land on which a mosque is built is dedicated to Almighty God in perpetuity.

I have full confidence in the good sense of the Corporation and I, therefore, most humbly request the Corporation to allow the said mosque to stand undisturbed in its present position and not to interfere with it in any way and oblige."

ST. ISABEL'S ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. David Thompson, Honorary Secretary of the St. Isabel's (Ladies') Charitable Association, Kalbadevie Circle, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from 1st January to 30th June, 1912:—The "Hathwa Raj" for 1912-13 Rs. 100; H. H. Mir Sir Imam Baksh Khan Talfur, G. C. I. E. (in honour of the titles of G. C. I. E. and the Donat of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem having been conferred on him by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor), H. H. Maharaja Shree Ghanshyamsinhji Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra on the occasion of his 24th birthday, the Chief of Phaltan, C. S. I., in commemoration of the marriage of the Tikha Sahib, Rs. 30; H. H. Raja Sir Bhure Singh, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (for clothes and a treat), Diwan Bahadur Tiwari Chajuram, Rai Bahadur Mewa Ram, Vacuum Oil Company and Standard Oil Co., of New York, each Rs 25; Her Highness Shree Maharani, Lady Gajapati Rao Garu, Rs. 15; H. E. the Right Hon'ble Sir George S. Clarke, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G.C. M. G. (Governor of Bombay), H. E. Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Dr. Rash Beary Ghose, C.S.I., C.I.E., Mr. A. L. Davies, the Hon'ble Sir Richard A. Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Wasudeo Mulye, C.I.E., B.A., H. K., Mr. E. A. Goll, Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Langdana, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Metaxa, G. E. F. and H.K., each Rs. 10; R.W.H., Mr. E. F. Allum, B. H. H., Comptoir National d'Escomptede Paris, S. W. P., P. N. M., Khan Bahadur B. D. Pudumji, S., E. F. N., G. MoK., Mr. Chas. Brown, F.L.S., E.R.H.J., The Bombay Gas Co., Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy Ebrahim, M.B.C., H.E.E.P., Messrs V. Bros., Mr. Dady L. Bottleboye, H. A. A., Mr. A. J. Billimoria, F.R.W.H., W.U.D., P.E.P., Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co. Ltd., W. W. P., Mr. Rustam S. Powvala, W. H. L., M. M. S. G., Mr. T. Sharples, E. P., Mr. F. Cornaglia, Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khunji, R. W., C. N. M., N. M. G., J. L. R., Mr. V. J. Reed, Mr. J. H. Dunkerley, Mr. H. R. Dunk, Mr. Kaikhosro Manockjee, Messrs. Hajibhoy Laljee and Co. L. H. S., E. D., J. A. J., E. C., S. and Co., Lt., Mr. J. Knowles, Mr. W. H. Michael, I.C.S. Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Rai Bahadur Conjiveram V. Mudali, Rao. Bahadur Vinayak Sakharam Desmukh, Mr. A. Scott Smith, Mr. A. O. Baurle, N. N. W., B. and R., Rao Bahadur Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, Messrs. M. M. Bottlewalla and Co., E. L. S., J. F. B., B. O. R., G. E. S., M. R., J. W. M., R. E. E., Mr. J. N. Cocolas, A. P. C., C. H., Mr. H. J. Trieves. Smith, Mr. J. B. Linn, H. O. Q., C. R., Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co., E., R. K., R. T., Mr. James E. Penrose, Dr. B. V. Patel, L. M. and S., Mr. J. Damala, T. H. M., C. B. B., M. A. C., Hormusji Edalji Cama Charity, Mr. C. C. Royston, H. F. W., H. L. R., Mr. T. Ibikiyama, Mr. Lallubhai A. Shah, M. A., L. L. B., H. T. G., A. B., Sir Jugmohandas Vurjeevandas, Kt., Messrs. Currimbhoy Laljee Sajun and Co., Mr. M. M. H. Muckba and Mr. E. Bunbary, each Rs. 5, and many others under Rs. 5. Further donations will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

It is expected that the High Prices Enquiry will be completed by the end of this official year; meanwhile the sanction of the Secretary of State has been obtained for a continuance of the enquiry till March, 1913.

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

MEETING AT POONA YESTERDAY.

Pandhapur Fair not to be Held this Year.

THE AMENDED BUDGET.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 8.

The Bombay Legislative Council opened its monsoon meeting at the Council Hall, Poona, this morning, the principal business being the presentation, by the Finance Member, of the budget in the form in which it returned from the Government of India. It was generally understood before the meeting that the budget had been returned from Simla without modification. The agenda also contained four Bills, two of which are down for second reading, and which are regarded with special interest, *viz.*, the Registration of Charities Bill and the Abkari Act (amendment) Bill.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke occupied the chair and there were also present three members of the Executive Council, Sir Richard Lamb, Mr. Claude Hill and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, with a moderate attendance of members. The Gaekwar of Baroda was present as a visitor.

The proceedings opened with the swearing in of new members of Council, namely the Hon. Mr. Jardine, the Hon. Mr. Wilson and the Hon. Mr. George Carmichael.

The Governor then announced that it had been decided that the great Pandharpur Fair could not this year be held.

Government was most reluctant to interfere with any festival of a religious character, he said, and more especially one which was attended by so many thousands of the poorer of our fellow subjects. For this reason we deferred until the last possible moment the taking of this decision in the hope that there might be an abundant rainfall which would wash away the germs of the disease. Government were directly responsible for safeguarding the public health, whenever circumstances were such that a great assemblage could not be held without incurring grave risk of spreading an epidemic of disease. At present they were faced with cholera in sporadic form, which might easily produce an epidemic such as is being experienced in Bombay, Satara and Poona, districts which comprised a population which principally provided the visitors to this fair, and which showed over one thousand deaths from cholera during the past week; and the sanitary officers of Government had advised that the fair should not be held. His Excellency had already received a protest from Poona against the prohibition of the Palkhi procession, but he had been told that all the villages through which it would pass were infected, and that the water supply along its route was scarce. The passage, therefore, of thousands of pilgrims must cause a dangerous outbreak and under the circumstances he was absolutely sure the Council would entirely agree with the decision of the Government to take measures which the experience of former years had shown to be inevitable.

SIR R. LAMB'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, in presenting the Budget to the Council, said:—

Your Excellency, Under No. 29 of the Financial Rules I have the honour to present the Budget for 1912-13. The printed copy which has been supplied to members under sub-rule 2 of rule 29 describes the changes which have been made in the figures of the revised Financial Statement. There are no resolutions passed in Council which have not been accepted. The general discussion of the Budget will, in accordance with your Excellency's ruling under rule 30 (1) now take place, and every hon. member has under rule 30 (2) the opportunity of making any observations on the Budget which he may desire to place before the Council. I venture to express the hope that hon. members will bear in mind the provisions of rule 30 (2) and will limit their remarks to observations on the Budget. No resolution may now be moved in regard to the Budget for the current financial year, but there is nothing in the resolution rules which prevents a resolution being moved at the monsoon meeting of the Council on the subject of the provisions to be made in future budgets. Indeed, it would be more convenient if resolutions relating to the provincial revenue, and expenditure were moved at this season of the year, before the Budget for the following year is taken in hand in October, than if they were postponed until the revised financial statement for that year is presented to the Council in March. In March, the proposals for the financial arrangements of the coming year have reached a very advanced stage, and it is exceedingly difficult to accept at that stage any recommendations which are not very restricted in their scope. By the middle of March the Financial Statement prepared by Government has been already twice laid before the Government of India in addition to being considered by the Finance Committee and no alteration, except in respect to the smaller specific provisions can be made in it without causing a great deal of inconvenience and trouble before the Financial Statement is for the third and last time placed before the Government of India for final orders.

Any resolution relating to Provincial finance which was presented at the monsoon meeting of the Council could, if accepted, be considered by your Excellency's Government before the first draft of the Financial Statement for the coming year was sent to the Government of India.

GENERAL FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

Since the Budget, now under consideration, was approved by the Government of India, the Finance Department of that Government has issued a Resolution summing up the orders which have been passed regarding the financial relations of the Imperial with the Provincial Governments. The Resolution has been published, and hon. members will be able to gather from the Resolution the extent to which the views of your Excellency's Government have been accepted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. I may invite the attention of hon. members to the ready acceptance by the Government of India of the principle that special assignments from Imperial revenues should be given with due regard to the wishes of the Provincial authorities. In formulating its wishes for communication to the Government of India, regarding the destination of any special assignment from Imperial revenues your Excellency's Government would certainly give careful consideration to any opinion expressed by this Council in the form of a resolution passed in Council. The Government of India impress on local Governments the need for keeping the growth of provincial expenditure at a ratio which shall, in no circumstances, be greater than the growth of provincial revenues.

The new permanent Provincial Settlement was introduced in March, 1911, and there are, therefore, as yet no actuals available for any year since the introduction of this Settlement; we are able to examine only the Budgets for 1911-1912 and 1912-1913. In 1911-1912, the estimated ordinary provincial revenue Rs. 6,56,43 exceeded the estimated recurring provincial expenditure Rs 6,20,81 by Rs. 35,62; for the current year the figures are, Revenue 6,71,12, expenditure 6,37,29, excess of revenue over expenditure 33,83. The revenue estimate has increased by 14,69 or nearly 2·4 per cent; the estimate of recurring expenditure by 16,48 or a little over 2·6 per cent. For the current year therefore there is on the estimates a very slight excess of 2 per cent. in the rates of growth of Provincial recurring expenditure over the ratio of growth of ordinary provincial revenue.

This excess is negligible in view of the facts first that ordinary provincial revenue is in excess of provincial recurring expenditure by the handsome figure of 34 lakhs and second that the average annual increase in provincial revenue is 15 lakhs. I submit, your Excellency, that on these facts, taken with the provision of a closing balance which is more than three times the prescribed minimum, we may safely say that we have incurred and are incurring a recurring expenditure which is still within our means.

PROSPECTS OF THE YEAR.

It is usual for the Finance Member, when presenting the Budget to make some remarks regarding the prospects of the year as affected by the monsoon. I think, your Excellency, that it is too early in the season for me to make with advantage any forecast of the character of the coming agricultural year. In some parts we are doing very well, in others where the start is not so favourable there is yet time to make good, in respect to crops for the use of man, in regard to these there is at present no reason for being downhearted; but I fear that in considerable areas the prospects of the grass crop for the use of cattle are below normal. I should like however to refer briefly to the past season. If it were true that the ordinary rayat is unable to stand up against a single bad season, and on a failure of crops at once comes on famine relief, we should have had large famine relief operations on our hands. Fortunately however the view of the rayats resisting power which I have mentioned is void of foundation in fact.

The crop failure in the past season was so extensive that we had to be prepared for famine relief over a large area. But the resisting power of the ordinary rayat is such that in no district, except one, was it necessary to declare famine; and that one district is not, for the most part, peopled by ordinary rayats.

The population of the Panch Mahals consist largely of forest and unsettled tribes, who are commonly lumped under the general name of Bhils; and to them who unlike the ordinary rayat really do live from hand to mouth one crop failure means destitution. Regular famine relief was, therefore, necessary in this one district and such terrible suffering and loss of life as fell on its population in 1900 have been happily averted.

In other districts and states of North Gujerat and Kathiawar and to a less extent elsewhere also the great problem has been to save the lives of cattle. It is too early yet to estimate the extent of the success of the efforts which have been made both by Government and their officers and by the managers of charitable funds to provide fodder and by the railways to convey it to the distressed areas. But I should like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Agents of the two Railway Companies for the ready courtesy with which they have consistently endeavoured in difficult circumstances to meet the demands made on them for transport and to the public spirited non-official gentlemen and the officers of Government who have given great labour and much time and trouble to the saving of cattle.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Replying to Sardar Motilal Chunilal, Government state that the introduction of intermediate carriages on all B. B. and C. I. trains should be considered. The suggestion was made for the benefit of those compelled to travel third-class on account of the increased second-class fare.

Sardar Syed Edroos asked for liberal additions to famine and cattle relief as the conditions would be serious for two months after the fall of rain. Government replied: The question of making further grants will be considered if the allotment up to date proves insufficient. Grants for the past and current financial years now exceed 6¼ lakhs against an average annual grant of Rs. 70,000.

To the same member, Government admitted that the electoral arrangements in Broach Municipal district had not worked satisfactorily, and promised to reconsider them. The question pointed out that, at the last election, no Mahomedan candidate was successful.

In reply to Sir Phirozsha Mehta it was stated that Captain T. H. Gloster, I.M.S., a member of the Plague Research Committee, had been deputed to study the recent outbreak of cholera in Bombay.

Sir Phirozesha Mehta also asked: In what way the discrimination recently introduced between rural schools and full primary schools will operate to reduce the mass of illiteracy among the people? Is it proposed to increase in this way the number of primary schools throughout the Presidency?

Government replied that it hoped that the abbreviated and simplified course on strictly utilitarian lines, now prescribed, will make a a wider appeal to the agricultural classes, while, at the same time, their rudimentary, and consequently, more expensive, character will admit of the opening of new schools of the rural type on a larger scale. No programme has yet been prepared in this respect, but new primary schools to be opened from the increased funds now available will for the most part, be of the rural type.

In reply to Sardar Purshotamdas, who asked if, in view of the famine, Government would consider the construction of the Mahi and Sabarmati canals, it was stated that Government do not propose at present to prepare the projects.

THE DEBATE.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Ebrahim strongly urged upon Government the desirability of spending large sums of money on the improvement and extension of education of girls in the Presidency. He appealed to Government to remove the customs barrier at Viramgaum and introduce a Village Punchayet Bill at an early date. He also advocated the speedy establishment of the Sind-Bombay Railway line in the interests of trade and commerce.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishendas urged Government to prepare separate estimates and accounts for Sind.

The Hon. Mr. Karandiker said there were grave reasons for believing that the financial resources of the country would be severely taxed this year. There had been a steady decline in agricultural produce throughout the world and India had been no exception. This year, in parts remote from Gujerat, where there had been actual famine, fodder, had become so dear that the conditions were very severe indeed. Eight seers to the rupee was the dismal cry

Satisfaction of the needs of the Indian peoples, he said, needed the first attention, and he urged Government to take steps to see that the products of the land were applied to the need of the people. and in order that. this might be done an inquiry into the economic conditions of the people was necessary.

Mr. Thakore Amad appealed for a larger provision of wells which were needed for the preservation of cattle.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas appealed for more rapid increase of schools for girls. He suggested that, in view of the annual rainfall, systematic re-afforestation of land which had been denuded of trees for firewood, shoul d be undertaken.

The Hon. Dr. Temulji Nariman said education for girls was a greater need in India than education for boys. He added that he believed no Governor in this country had done so much for the advancement of medical science as Sir George Clarke.

The Hon. Mr. Rodda appealed for better pay of the subordinate ranks of the medical service, some of whom were no better off than coolies and earned twelve annas a day.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji referred to the subject of increase of expenditure of several departments, which; he sought to show from a comparison of the figures of the last fifteen years, was quite out of proportion to the increase of the revenue in the Excise and Forest Departments. He complimented the Government on the liberal increase in the expenditure of the Educational and Medical Departments.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, disagreeing with Dr. Temulji Nariman, argued that education promoted sanitary measures and considered that medical relief should not be promoted at the expense of primary education. He asked Government to treat the Museum of Western India as an educational building. and excuse t from payment of charges for establishment, plant and tools which it was estimated would probably amount to three lakhs of rupees. If Government could not remit this, would they charge only architect's fee and one or two other items which the speaker named in order that the museum might be opened with a full equipment.

The Hon. Mr. Belvin said the situation in the southern districts was most grave, and the peasants had already been driven to despair. If the monsoon failed the Government would have to apply their funds to the relief of people and cattle. He condemned the increase of fees in secondary schools which produced only a miserable sum of Rs. 36,500. Education should be proved by means of economy in the establishment of the district police. He asked for an increase in the pay of deputy collectors and mamlatdars, also for clerks in the medical department. In last year's budget the Hon. Mr. Parekh criticised the cost of boiler inspection, and deprecated the large increase of expenditure. In the revenue earning departments, he pointed out, the increase of revenue which had been realised and half of been dissipated in increased expenditure.

The hon. member quoted from the report of the Commissioner of the Northern Division to prove the inefficiency of police. Unless some means could be found of making the force efficient the present large increases or expenditure upon it should be stopped.

The Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmad pressed for the appointment of more Deputy Educational Inspectors for Urdu schools in accordance, as he argued, with promise. He complained that the duties of the officers already appointed were not confined to Urdu schools so that their object was defeated. He referred to the representation of Mahomedans on municipalities. and complained that the recommendations of Government on this matter had been disregarded by district officers. He criticised the supply of wagons for the carriage of fodder to famine districts and suggested that some remedy should be applied in view of future needs.

The Hon. Mr. Garud said the fodder problem promised to become very serious in West Khandesh. During the last famine, relief works of unsuitable character were undertaken and he suggested if relief became necessary, again good service might be done if the Public Works Department were to organise a system of small village irrigation works.

At the conclusion of his speech the Council adjourned until this morning when the general debate on the Budget will be resumed.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

MODIFIED STATEMENT.

The current year's budget estimates of Provincial revenue and expenditure embodied in the Revised Financial Statement for 1912-13, as modified by the memorandum issued from the Financial Department on 12th March 1912, have been finally accepted by the Government of India without any modification. The figures stand as shown in the following table:—

	1911-12. Budget.	Rsvised.	1912-13. Budget.
Opening balance...	1,52,47,000	1,63,05,000	89,76,000
Revenue	6,7-,62,000	6,88,23,000	6,99,96,000
Expenditure.....	7,5-,82,000	7,71,53, 00	7,2-,76,000
Closing balance ...	78,27,000	89,76,000	61,66,000

The details of the land revenue demand, collections, remissions, suspensions and arrears for the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 given in paragraph 10 of the Revised Financial Statement for 1912-13 have undergone some changes in view of later information supplied by district officers. The revised figures are given below:—

	1911-12, Revised.	1912-13, Budget.
Outstanding balance	68,46,000	98,54,000
Demand	4,33,36,00	4,10,94,000
Total...	4,98,82,000	5,09,48,000
Collections	3,77,10,000	4,25,12,000
Remissions	18,18,000	14,83,000
Total...	3,95,28,000	4,39,75 000
Balance { Suspensions ...	71,51,000	22,18,000
Balance { Arrears ...	26,93,000	47,55,000
Total...	98,54,000	69,73,000

The lump provision of Rs. 75,000 made under the head 26, Scientific and other minor Departments for non-recurring expenditure on agriculture and allied objects has been distributed as shown below:—

AGRICULTURAL AND CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENTS.

(1) Construction of a bungalow for the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College ...	22,000
(2) Grants-in-aid to Local Boards for constructing veterinary dispensaries ...	11,000
(3) Purchase of byres and refrigerating plant for the dairy at Poona	7,000
FOREST DEPARTMENT.	
(4) Construction of roads and buildings in the Central Circle	25,000
(5) Sawing apparatus and mechanical traction in the Southern Circle... ...	10,000
Total ...	75,000

The expenditure budget in the Public Works Department is now distributed as follows:—

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Civil Buildings	21,28,000
Communications	5,19,000
Miscellaneous public improvements...	2,73,000
Discretionary grants to certain Heads of Departments	3,09,000
Reserve	1,50,000
	33,99,000
REPAIRS.	
Civil Buildings	7,07,000
Communications	11,76,000
Miscellaneous public improvements...	47,0.0
	19,30,000
Establishments	12,80,000
Tools and plant	1,30,000
Total ...	67,39,000

The provision of Rs. 33,99,000 for "Original works" is made up of Rs. 21,08,000 for works in progress, Rs. 8,12,000 for new major works, Rs. 3,09,000 for minor works, and Rs. 1,70,000 for reserve. The provision for the construction and maintenance of Government educational buildings now amounts to Rs. 3,99,000 in lieu of Rs.3,17,000 mentioned in paragraph 42 of the Revised Financial Statement, and, with the addition of Rs. 22,000 referred to in item (1) in paragraph 3 above, the total Provincial expenditure on educational objects in 1912-13 is estimated at Rs. 75,39,000 in lieu of Rs. 74,35,000 mentioned in paragraph 42 of the Revised Financial Statement.

Since the budget for 1912-13 was passed by the Government of India, the following grants have been sanctioned by that Government for educational purposes from Imperial revenues:—

(i) A recurring grant of Rs 45,000 per annum and a non-recurring grants of Rs. 300,000 to the Bombay University for the development of University work. The object of the grants is to enable the University to make a definite step forward towards the realization of the idea of a teaching University for higher work and to improve the inspection of colleges;

(ii) A non-recurring grant of Rs. 300,000 for the improvement or erection of hostels;

(iii) A non-recurring grant of Rs. 200,000 for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay;

(iv) A recurring grant of Rs. 60,000 for expenditure on the improvement but not on the multiplication of privately managed secondary High and other Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Indians, and largely on raising of salaries of teachers in those institutions. Detailed schemes for the expenditure of these grants have yet to be sanctioned and no provision has been made in the Provincial budget for the year 1912-13. The Government of India will make the necessary assignments from Imperial to Provincial revenues through the Land Revenue head and will sanction the necessary additions to the budget grants during the course of the year.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

Its Disadvantages and Dangers.

The Military correspondent to the "Times" wrote recently:—

During the past two years many soldiers have watched in silence but with increasing misgiving the project of a Trans-Persian railway to India, a project which has this in common with the Channel Tunnel scheme of old—namely, that it promises to be well under way before the British people are given an opportunity of deciding with knowledge whether it ought to be pursued at all.

On one side we have the Societe d'Etudes, a cosmopolitan confraternity of financiers and engineers, which about to begin work at Paris in almost official guise, as if the principle of the railway had already been accepted by the British Parliament, which, in fact, has never been consulted nor advised on the merits of the case. On the other, we have Sir Edward Grey's assurance, given in the House of Commons on June 6 that there is little to be said about the negotiations, because there is so little that is definite. A more thoroughly equivocal and unsatisfactory state of affairs from the public point of view is difficult to imagine.

I should be obliged if you would afford me an opportunity of expressing my opinion that this scheme, if carried out, will gravely alter the conditions under which India must be defended; will enable external pressure to be applied to India and will therefore be politically unacceptable; will not materially benefit Persia nor British and Indian interests in Persia, except by affording a quicker route for mails; will divert mails and some passengers from the sea to the land route through Germany and will correspondingly injure our maritime carrying trade and industries; will reduce the profits which the public derives from the Saez Canal; will probably burden the finances of England or India or both; and while being of no conceivable military service to us in any circumstances that can be foreseen, may in certain contingencies aggrevate the military risks of India, increase the front which the Army in India has to defend with relatively weak forces, inflate expenditure upon defence, and render India more liable to foreign aggression by depriving her of the shield of her desert frontiers.

I do not consider that our military and commercial interests in this question are conflicting. I consider them identical. Persia needs railways, so far as she can afford them, but not the Trans-Persian line. From the Persian as from the British and the Indian point of view, the need of the time is a line from the head of the Gulf to Khoramabad, extended if practicable to Barujird and Hamadan in order to tap the richest part of Persia, and to enable British and Indian goods to approach the choicest Persian markets by the best and cheapest route. The projected lines in the Russian sphere in North-West Persia are the natural complement of a Mohammerah-Hamadan line, and deserve our support. There is nothing in these lines which presents serious military risks, since they leave us the deserts for our frontiers. But of our own free act to deprive ourselves of that strongest of all barriers, a desert frontier—we who evade the first duty of citizenship both in India and in England, and are allowing our supremacy at sea to be questioned and assailed—is not the act of sane men.

It is not, however, so much for the purpose of expressing an opinion that I venture to address you, but rather in order to say that so far as I am aware, neither the Committee of Defence nor the General Staffs in India and England, nor the military authorities at the India Office, have ever been invited to give an opinion on the principle of a Trans-Persian railway to India. They may have advised which is the least harmful trace for a line, but that is another question. I do not claim that military opinion, whether favourable or the reverse, should be the sole consideration in a State problem of this magnitude. But it is surely a reasonable suggestion that Parliament and the public should be made fully aware of the views of their best military advisers before it is decided to force upon a neighbouring country, whose independence is desirable, a costly and dangerous railway, and to play fast and loose with the security of the Indian Empire.

"STREET OF ABUNDANCE."

Yesterday I (correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wiring from Naples on June 20) visited the newly discovered portion of the "Street of Abundance" in Pompeii. The street is paved with polygonal blocks of lava with deep ruts in them worn by ancient wagon traffic. There is a raised pavement of concrete, decorated here and there by the insertion of small white stones at regular intervals. These causeways are about five feet wide, except in places where one house juts out beyond its neighbours. There are six or seven newly excavated houses on each side of the roadway. After the comparative emptiness of the old "Street of Abundance," this short stretch of newly discovered houses seems gay and lively, for there are several wall pictures, both in red paint and graffiti (scratches). These bring the life of the old city very near to us, being witty sentences, appeals, election posters, and other inscriptions still to be deciphered.

The most striking object is an old tavern. Here are to be seen handsome bronze vessels; drinking jars of terra-cotta in the form of cocks or rabbits; glass bottles and a candelabrum with several branches, and with little bells suspended above it to act as extinguishers. There is also a large bronze cauldron mortised to the counter. Its handsome cover has closed it hermetically, so that a quantity of water was discovered in the bottom, which had not evaporated during 2,000 years. Besides a fresco of the twelve divinities, and one of the visit of Cybele to Dionysus, there has now been revealed the figure of a goddess on a car drawn by four elephants, with tusks of enormous size and painted in a faint violet colour. Further on, near the junction with the old street, is a crowned figure of Venus Pomperana, who after the establishment of the Roman colony became the tutelary divinity of Pompeii. Cupid stands at her feet, and Fortune and Abundance holding cornucopias stand on either side. The face of this pagan goddess reminds one forcibly of the Madonna of the Rosary. The last picture uncovered is a figure of Mercury standing in a sort of temple and carrying bags of money. No doubt Mercury was a favourable to thieves 2,000 years ago as St. Brizit is to the thieves of Naples to-day, who never fail to pay her homage on January 6. In the whole of Pompeii now excavated some 2,000 inscriptions has been discovered on the walls of houses. Many of them were obviously written by children. The number of such writings in the newly discovered street—so different from the blank walls of the aristocratic quarter—show that it was a business thoroughfare. The streets leads on to an unexcavated region where is supposed to have existed a public garden where ambulant vendors were allowed to display their wares under the shade of the trees.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Pay of British Army Officer not Attachable.

The Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, disposed of an appeal filed by Chhaganlal Panachand and Co., of Ahmedabad, in the matter of the attachment of the salary of Lieutenant E. Bourchier of the North Staffords Regiment.

In this case the firm of Chhaganlal Panachand of Ahmedabad obtained a decree for Rs. 1,502 against the appellant. The decree was then forwarded to the commanding officer with instructions to attach half of the salary of the officer and to forward the same to the court.

The commanding officer returned the order unserved pointing out that the judgment-debtor being an officer of the British Regular Forces his salary was not, as ruled by the Allahabad High Court, liable to attachment. In execution proceedings the Subordinate Judge held that as the judgment-debtor was serving in India under the Army Act (British,) and was an officer of the British Regular Army and had purely regimental duties to perform, he could not be said to be serving under the Government of India or the local Government, and therefore in his opinion Lieutenant Bourchier was not a "public officer" within the meaning of the Civil Procedure Code and that his salary was not attachable under section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code and accordingly dismissed the "darkast" with costs.

Against this order Chhaganlal appealed to the District Judge, Ahmedabad, who observed that both the Calcutta and Allahabad High Courts had held that there was a distinction between an officer of the British Army and an officer of the Indian Army and that the pay of an officer of the Indian Army was attachable whereas the pay of an officer of the British Army was not attachable. The District Judge however expressed an opinion that he did not agree with those rulings, but as he was bound by them, in the absence of any ruling of the Bombay High Court on the point, he dismissed the appeal with costs.

An appeal was then preferred to the High Court.

The Acting Chief Justice, in delivering his judgment, said that the whole question depended upon the construction of the words of clause 2 (b) of explanation to section 60, Civil Procedure Code, which lays down that nothing in that section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the Army Act or of any similar law for the time being in force. Section 136 of the Army Act provides that the salary of an officer in the British Army serving in India shall be paid to him without deduction unless the legislature in India has directed to the contrary in that behalf. It had been argued on behalf of the creditor, that an officer of the kind in the case is a public officer within the meaning of section 2, clause 17 of the Civil Procedure Code. The decision of the Allahabad High Court in the case of Colonel Lecky versus Bank of Upper India was a bar to their lordships considering the further question whether the officer falls within the definition of the expression "a public officer."

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering a separate judgment, said he was of the same opinion as his honourable colleague. The respondent in this case was an officer of the 2nd Battalion of the North Staffordshire Regiment, that is to say an officer of the Regular Forces.

His lordship said that under the Army Act the salary of such an officer was not liable to attachment except by virtue of some law made by the Governor-General in Council in that behalf. But the only law made by the Governor-General in Council was admittedly section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code, and that section in its explanation clause 2 (6) expressly declares that it does not affect the provisions of the Army Act.

That being so, it semed to his lordship that there was no law of the Governor General in Council whereby this officer's salary is liable to attachment.

The decree of the lower court dismissing the application to attach Lieut. Bourchier's salary was confirmed with costs.

THE "GYMERIC" CASE.

Mr. Justice Davar yesterday delivered judgment on a motion in the suit brought by A. M. Jeevanji and Company against Goolam Hoosein Tajbhoy and Company in the matter of the steamship "Gymeric."

The defendant in the case is the owner of the steamer "Gymeric," and the plaintiffs advanced two lakhs of rupees on the mortgage of that steamer and obtained a statutory mortgage and another mortgage deed, both dated the 6th December, 1911. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had committed a breach of one of his covenants to insure the ship, and filed a suit against the defendant in April last and applied for an injunction and for the appointment of a receiver of the mortgaged steamer. Mr. Justice Macleod refused the application and this order was upheld in appeal. An application was then presented to raise certain attachments on the s.s. "Gymeric". This was refused by his lordship, the solicitor being advised to apply to Mr. Justice Macleod. An urgent application was then presented for the appointment of a receiver as the "Gymeric" was about to leave the jurisdiction of the court.

The matter in dispute between the parties was important, the claim being for two lakhs and interest thereon. The plaintiff claims to be paid at once. His lordship held that the defendant had not committed any breach of covenant and the plaintiff was not entitled to demand the payment of moneys advanced. It followed, therefore, that he was not entitled to have a receiver appointed on that ground. With regard to the attachments, the defendant pleaded that they were all levied at the instigation of Mr. A. M. Jeewanjee, the principal plaintiff. With regard to this, his lordship said, that the plaintiffs were highly respectable parties, who would not lend themselves to any one in order unfairly to embarrass or ruin their debtor. Practically they accepted eight annas in the rupee from the defendant in settlement of their debt.

His lordship had no doubt in his mind that the plaintiff was at present in great monetary difficulty and that his indebtedness was far greater than his assets. The "Gymeric" was the only property he owns, and in spite of the surveyor's valuation his lordship very much doubted, whether a steamer bought for Rs. 40,000, repaired and made seaworthy would, if sold now, that is six months after purchase, fetch moneys sufficient to satisfy the plaintiffs' claim fully under the mortgage. His lordship found after fully hearing the parties that the plaintiff had grave reasons to feel that their security was not sufficient and that his money was in jeopardy.

It seemed to his lordship that under all the circumstances the appointment of a receiver would cause no loss to the defendant, and he accordingly appointed Mr. B. N. Lang, to be receiver of the s. s. "Gymeric" and of the freight which may become due.

THE SESSIONS.

A Cotton Broker and Income-tax.

At the Criminal Sessions presided over by Mr Justice Beamar, sitting with a common jury, the case in which Jewraj Anandji and Kewerji Madan are charged with fraud in connection with cotton transactions was proceeded with.

The alleged facts of the case have all been previously reported.

Yesterday the first witness called was Vithaldas Monji who spoke with regard to the delivery of the bales of cotton in question to the accused.

Cross-examined on behalf of the accused the witness said his income was from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 a year. Asked what income-tax be paid he said he had not received any bill from the Income Tax office.

Mr. Edward M. Sim, assistant accountant in the Mercantile Bank, described at some length the dealings with Madon Bhimji's firm with his bank, and his evidence was not completed when the Court rose for the day.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Japanese Fireman Convicted of Smuggling.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged Salugo Su Malazo, a Japanese fireman on board the steamer "Bombay Maru," with having in his possession 12,345 grains of cocaine valued at Rs. 750.

Mr. T. H. Potts, Chief Inspector of Customs, having received information that two Japanese sailors from the steamer "Bombay Maru" had gone on board the Austrian steamer "Vorwarts," to fetch cocaine waited at the Dock gate until their arrival. The accused, while passing through the gate, was arrested and searched, when the drug was found in a packet tied round his waist.

The magistrate inquired if the person on board the Austrian steamer who gave the cocaine to the accused was not charged?

Mr. Potts: No, your worship.

The Magistrate: Well, I think he ought to be.

The accused said that he did not know it was cocaine. The packet was tied round his waist by the people on board the "Vorwarts."

The Magistrate in convicting the accused said that the bill to amend the present Excise Act, would become law in a couple of months, which would empower the court to send to jail offenders who were convicted of possessing cocaine without license. The accused was fined Rs. 200, or in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Potts then inquired if his Worship would hear the charge against the man on the Austrian steamer at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, if he was arrested and brought up before the court that afternoon?

The Magistrate replied in the negative remarking that as he himself had suggested his arrest he would rather not try him.

A WITHDRAWAL.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Kharshedji Byramji Chowksi, a broker in jewellery, was charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of jewellery valued at Rs. 6,500 belonging to Sorab Byramji.

The complainant had entrusted the jewellery to the accused who promised to sell the same profitably. He did not return the jewellery nor would he reply to the complainant's letter, but kept himself away from Bombay.

On the case being called on the complainant asked permission to be allowed not to lead evidence.

The permission was granted and the accused was discharged.

A FALSE CHARGE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Deputy Inspector Fern charged Gulabbhai Nagarji, a Bania, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 21-14 belonging to his master, Jinabhai Bhikabhai Desai.

The complaint's case was that he had recently started a firm called the Africa-German line and in connection with that he was convicted about a week ago and fined Rs. 100. While he was in that trouble, on the 29th June last, he handed over a bag containing Rs. 21-14 to the accused, who was his clerk, with instructions to attend the head office with the money. After that the accused had not been seen again. Information was given to the police and he was arrested. The defence was that the money was never entrusted to the accused. When the complainant was pressed for the balance by his partner, he gave the name of the accused. The defence further alleged that this firm was started to swindle people.

His worship, in disposing of the case, said there was no truth in the story of the complainant. He discharged the accused and ordered the case to be struck off as a false one.

HIGH COURT—JULY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

For Judgment on Motion.

657-12—Ardesir Bai Jaiji vs Bai Soonabai wd Jehangir G B.

Short Causes.

493-12—Mulla B Hoosenbhai vs Kalsumbi wd and others.

622-12—Cama P Dalla and others vs M K Acharya and another Mantre.

De Bene Esse Examination.

229-11—Motichand Ishwar Mody vs Tarachand L and another K Sayani.

Long Causes.

493-12—Matubhai H Motaji and Co vs C R Ashburner Unwalla.

242-11—Tyabji D Co Abdul Tyab S Hoosein vs Sadarmul Jeetmul—Malvi.

86-08—Dastur Rupram Madan Gopal vs Y R Jankiram and another Dichia.

229-11—Motichand—Ishwar Modi vs Tarachand Lakmandas and another—K Sayani.

229-11—Motichand Ishwar Modi vs Tarachand Land another K Sayani.

943-10—Edgelow R Narandas vs S Dadha K Sayani.

826-2576-10—Jam R D Sadhooram Tunsukhrai vs Hamkchand Balchand—Payne.

677-11—Sham M H Mariambai Edg vs Mahomed Mulji Jeh S.

718-08—In Person P C Fernandes vs I D Fernandes Kanga and S.

436-07—Payne Dayanath Krishnanath vs D R Khote Jam R D, M J M Khunderao Edg Manch N Sh M H.

1154-09—Daphtary—The Indian Specie Bank Ld vs H N Vakil and another Payne.

587-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.

588-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.

589-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.

590-08—Daphtary Do. vs Do. Pestonji.

11-12—Mehta D—Karmalibhai Bhojabhai vs N B Chawan and others—Jamsetji.

968-08—S A Tyabji—Krishnaya Subhaya and others—Narandas Kanji—Little.

1041-08—Ardesir—Bai Jerbai widow vs Lakhmivahoo widow—Bh K G Payne—Captain Dastur.

556-12—Motichand—B Purshotumdas vs H Harmukhrai Malvi.

17-12—Ardesir Hamabhai vs Jamnabai Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON.)

At 1 p. m.

Long Causes.

491-09—Little—Vithaldas Narrandas and another vs Narotamdas Jethuram and others Dikshit.

733-05—Craigie—S. A. Wagh and others vs B. S. Wagh and others—Malvi

293-92—Payne P Vallabhdas vs Manekbai widow Little.

1012-11—Bagh B N C Daisukhram vs S E Deweek and another.

25 10—Malvi Manjibhai C vs M Harakchand Jam R. D.

69-12—Ardeshir R Mulchand and Co vs Panachand Little

588-09—Tyabji D C J Khoobirm vs K Hajarlmul Khai R. G.

468-10—Edg G W The Globe Mfg Co vs Asaram and others.

51-11—Motichand Keshowlal—Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Madhoji—Mirza.

574-07—Payne—Haji Gulam M Azum vs Mahomed Haji Essac Elias—Little.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

Summary Suit.

631-12—Munsukhlal R J Mistry vs N R Dubash and another.

For Dismissal under R. 103.

641-12—Jamsetji M K Javeri vs A K Javeri Little.

For Dismissal.

401-12—J M Somji R J Subedar vs B M Choksi Mulla.

Short Causes.

1150-10 Shroff the Jam Shri R S and W Co Ld vs Kashibai.

194-12—Dubash W K Kothare vs W N Morobs.

196-12—Dubash W K Kothare vs W N Morobs.

249-12—Mulji Y E Sayani vs Essaji Tajbhoy Ardesir.

378-12—Dastur M Harakchand vs C Rajkarandas Edgelow.

480-12—Motichand L Champsi vs J Kevalchand.

504-12—Mulla Khumaji L and Co vs R K S Shetti.

519-12—Matubhai A A Mahomedali and Co vs M J Fach Merlwala.

594-12—Payne V Gooculdas vs C Fakirchand Dubash Payne.

586-12—Unwalla H Noormahomed Cassum vs H H Kaji Amin Chitnis.

140-12—J M Samji K Guja and Co vs K J Raisoy.

647-12—Vachha J D Khambatta vs C B Ashburner Patell.

670-12—Chitnis V B Chitnis vs Harner and Son.

Long Causes.

733-10—Captain Damji Heerji vs R Heerji and others Wadia Payne Little.

524-11—D'Cunha D P Mistri and others vs Bachubai widow and others Dadachanj D'Cunha D B Mehta.

745-11—In Person Bibibai widow and another vs Ahmed Esmail Nathoo and others Payne.

801-11—Nanu Mulji Kandas vs K Oomersey.

782-92—Mautri Saraswatibai widow vs C Gajanana and another Daphtary.

878-11—Pestonji N M Sett vs D S Gareewala Jamsetji

21-09—Mehta D S K Patel vs Chandrabhagabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co Mehta D.

159-10—Mulla T A K Mamajiwalla and others vs S Zafferbhai and others Bicknell.

1103-09 Jehangir G B M Vajeshanker Desai vs P Virji and others Daphtary.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Another Draw in the Harwood League.

BOMBAY ATHLETIC (1): BYCULLA M. I. (1).

There was quite a fair attendance at this match yesterday on the Cooperage. The rain that had fallen throughout the day made the going a bit heavy.

The game was of a kick-and-rush order and both sides were visited with strict regularity. The play was poor; many mistakes signalizing the commencement. The Athletic were the first to attack and after Hyde forced a corner off Major, Templeton put the ball over the bar.

Retaliating, Alcock made two good efforts to score. Gardiner got away and sent the ball across the goal mouth, but none was there to make use of the chance.

After a shot by G. Brewin had gone behind, Templeton endeavoured to pass back to Barnard. In doing so, he gave to Alcock a chance of slipping in and the latter got clear away; he sent in a model centre to Muir who shot, but Chapman filled the vacant goal and saved the shot.

Woodward then had hard luck with a good shot at the other end.

Hogan was asleep when a good pass from Hyde came across, and the half, who intercepted, sent Alcock away; he centred well and Muir this time made no mistake, beating Rockley from close in. Two good efforts by Hogan met with no success and after the referee made a few mistakes about fouls, Hyde was presented with a goal by Jackson, a good low shot beating Smith completely. This goal was scored exactly three minutes after the stipulated half hour and there had been no delays. Hyde made several wild shots from the extreme left, but some of his centres were excellent.

From a corner kick taken by Woodward, Templeton sent behind: a feat which he repeated a second later. Jackson then got well away, but Barnard kicked out and relieved the attack. G. Brewin shot well for goal, but Smith gathered the ball and saved easily. Then Wilkie came to the fore with a good shot, but afterwards he was pulled up for hands. Hyde got well away, but Major's weight was too much for him.

Hogan drove a very hard shot against the outside of the net, and after Chapman had saved the return, G. Brewin forced a corner off Topper who had been playing well.

In the last minute of the game Gardiner centred well. Rockley got his hand to the ball: Muir again shot and Rockley kicked away: Alcock fastened on to this return and sent in a wonderful shot which scraped the bar—on the wrong side.

The match ended:

Byculla Institute.....	1 goal.
Bombay Athletic.....	1 goal.

The teams:—

B. A. C.—Goal, Rockley; backs, Chapman and Barnard; half-backs, T. Brewin, Wilkie and Schultz; forwards, Hogan, Woodford, G. Brewin, Templeton and Hyde.

BYCULLA M. I.—Goal, Smith; backs, Topper and Ridley; half-backs Major, Molyneux, and Mungavin; forwards, Alcock, Peel, Jackson, Muir, and Gardiner.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League table:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	A.	P.
Royal Warwicks ...	4	3	1	0	14	3	7
R. G. Artillery ...	4	2	2	0	7	3	6
Bombay Gymkhana...	4	2	1	1	8	4	5
R. A. Temperance ...	4	2	1	1	5	3	5
Byculla M. I....	5	1	2	2	4	6	4
Bombay Athletic ...	5	1	2	2	8	8	4
Y. M. C. A.	4	1	0	3	6	11	2
Hornets	4	1	0	3	3	13	2

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. BARONET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The Baronet club began their annual two days' cricket fixture against Poona Gymkhana to-day. Both teams seem evenly matched as playing on an easy wicket there was little to choose between them at the end of the day's play. The game will be resumed to-morrow. The scores were:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major Greig c Chotbia b Bapasola ...	23
Mr Anderson c Chinoy b Bapasola ...	21
Capt Haughton c Vatcha b Bapasola ...	4
Col Arnold c and b Bapasola	10
Mr, Hastings c Nagporewala b Driver ...	16
Capt Lucas b Driver	7
Col Rosher b w Vatcha	5
Capt Davis not out	27
Mr. Holman b Vatcha	1
Mr. Gore-Brown b Driver	60
Pte. Tagg b Vatcha	11
Extras...	3
Total ...	191

BARONET C. C.

Mr. Pagwalla c Tagg b Holman ...	14
Mr. Driver l.b.w. Haughton	65
Mr. Bhapoo run out	25
Mr. Pavri c Tagg b Greig	6
Mr. Reporter c Tagg b Greig	8
Mr. Nazporewalla b Holman	18
Mr. Chinoy not out	13
Mr. Vatcha b Holman	4
Mr. Darnwalla c Davis b Holman ...	0
Mr. Bapasola b Holman	0
Mr. Chothia b Gore-Brown	0
Extras	34
Total ...	197

BANK OF BOMBAY vs. SACONY CRICKET CLUB.

Played on the Oval on Saturday:—

BANK OF BOMBAY.—M. Trilokekar 2, Y. A. Navalkar 5, R. Shroff 2, M. Vagal 18, B. Dorabji 0, M. K. Kothare 38 not out, B. K. Allbless 22, G. A. Phillips 2 not out, extras 5, total (6 wickets) 94.

SACONY.—Girdharlal 0, Manujinath 8, Laythorpe 0, Jayabhai 5, Payne 1, Marshall 1, Kalkobad 0, Savailal 3, Hiralal 1, Hunsraj 2, Vimilal 0, total 21.

G. I. P. STORES vs. NATIONAL BANK.

These teams met on Saturday, on the Oval the game ending in a draw. The following are the scores:—

STORES.—Shamrao, b Pereira 13; Shivram, run out 26; H. Snellaksz, c and b Pereira 6; E. Snellaksz, b Pereira 0; Lees, b Pereira 9; Mowforth, b Crichton 13; Gupte, b Crichton 9; D'Souza not out 5; Balsara, not out 0; Yeshwant and Raghunath did not bat. Extras 7. Innings declared with seven wickets down, 87.

NATIONAL BANK.—Manocrs, b Balsara 6; Crawford, c Snellaksz b Shivram 5; Cook, c D'Souza, b Shivram 12; Hegde, not out 4; Sequbira, c Shamrao b Shivram 0; Crichton, c Shivram b Balsara 0; Raja, c Yeshwant b Balsara 2; Pereira, c and b Shivram 0; Sethna, not out 2; Shantaram and Mobedji, did not bat Extras 3 Total seven wickets 29.

R. I. M. vs. B. V. A.

Played on Sunday 7th July on the Oval.

B. V. A.—Sgt Spilling, b Robertson 28; Sgt Forbes, c Sharvell, b Turbett 10; Sgt Graveston, c and b Turbett; Gr Hearne, b Turbett 1; Capt Cudlip, not out 112; Gr Nairne, c Marsden, b Robertson 0; Lt-Col Hill-Trevor, b Greenlees 7; Gr J Spilling, b Greenlees 1; Br Cole, b Robertson 8; Gr Lynch, b Robertson 0; Gr Hyde, b Robertson 4; Extras 6. Total 179

R. I. M. OFFICERS.—Asst Engr Bishop-Drake, run out 6; Sub Lt Milne-Henderson, c Hill Trevor, b Cudlip 16; Ch Engr Sharvell, b Forbes 35; Lieut Marsden, run out 0; Lieut Vibart, b Cudlip 0; Sub Lt Osborne-Smith, not out 34; Lieut Turbett, c Nairn, b Forbes 14; Ch Engr Robertson, l-b-w, b Cudlip 6; Engr Wood, not out 8; Sub-Lt Hayward and Asst Engr Greenlees did not bat; Extras 6. Total 125.

THE Collector of Karachi has recommended the Karachi Municipality to buy up land at once at Drigh Road station as this will probably be the terminus of the Trans-Persian Railway and land can now be had at nominal rates, i. e., before the boom starts. The object is to convert Drigh Road Station into a health suburb of Karachi with residential attractions superior to anything available in Karachi town.

THE WEATHER.

Total Rainfall up to the Average.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The monsoon has extended into Rajputana without giving rain of any importance in Central India. The total quantity of rainfall to-day is up to the average, but a large part of that is due to the Arabian Sea current which is falling along the Western Ghats.

Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast as far as Bombay and Mysore, fairly general in North Madras, Deccan East, the Madras Coast, south Bombay, southwest Hyderabad, the Central Provinces. In Rajputana and the United Provinces the rainfall has been local, while in Bihar, Orissa, Bengal, Assam and Lower Burma it has been fairly general.

Mergui reports two inches; Akyab an inch and a half; Myitkina one inch, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar, each two inches; Silchar one inch; Purnea and Seone, each three inches; Raipur and Jagdalpur, each two; Ratnagiri and Karwar, each two inches; Goa, Marmugao and Mangalore, each four inches; Calicut three, and Cochin and Mercara, each an inch and a half.

The temperature is above normal in Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Provinces, Kashmir Punjab, East Rajputana, Central India, West and North-east Gujrat.

Forecast: Extension of thunderstorms into West Rajputana, Gujrat and the Punjab.

EARTHQUAKE.

The report of a shock of some severity at its origin, about 4,500 miles away, was reported at Simla at thirteen hours. 49 mins. yester day.

AT SEA.

The P.and O. Co's China mail steamer "Arcadia," Captain S. Barcham, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via Colombo, report having experienced moderate to light monsoon and squally weather.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Dwarka", Captain W. Moxon, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh via Karachi met with light breeze, moderate S

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

How Artificial Rubber is Made in the Laboratory.

Both men of science and of business are keenly interested in the newly-revealed process of making in the chemical laboratory rubber in every way identical with the natural product. The striking feature of the process outlined by Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., in his paper before the Society of Chemical Industry, is its commercial practicability—the fact that rubber can be produced in the laboratory for only half a crown a pound, amounting to a great commercial discovery. The making of rubber by chemical processes has been known for over twenty years, and full directions will be found in text books as far back as the early nineties. But when Dr. Tilden long ago produced rubber, he made it from a costly substance by a costly process. His success was a purely scientific achievement, and of no commercial value. He found that if the vapour of turpentine was passed through a hot tube, a small quantity of it would be turned into a hydro-carbon named isoprene. He further found that if the isoprene was collected in dilute hydrochloric acid a little of it would in time form a sticky mass at the bottom of the vessel, and this sticky mass, after carefull purification, proved to be pure rubber.

Dr. Perkin's success is of quite a different order. He has managed to produce rubber not as a rare and costly curiosity, but as a common commercial article. Half a crown a pound, he says, will give him a good profit; moreover, the rubber as produced in the laboratory is free from impurities, and requires none of the cleansing treatment to which even the finest Para must submit.

There are no secrets about Dr. Perkin's process. It is complicated, but a little knowledge of chemistry is enough to enable any one to follow the whole method from beginning to end.

In the old method, isoprene—and isoprene is the crux of the whole matter—was a costly oil that could only be produced in small quantities. Further, the conversion of isoprene into rubber was slow and uncertain. The two problems then that had to be solved were: How can we produce isoprene cheaply? and how can it be converted cheaply and quickly into rubber?

Curiously enough, the second problem was solved first. Isoprene has several so-called homologues substances of very similar chemical constitution, and any one of these will do for the preparation of rubber. One of them is called butadiene, and can readily be prepared from butyl alcohol by successive careful treatments with chlorine and soda-lime. By the same treatment iso-amyl alcohol can be turned into isoprene. Now it happens that the two alcohols just named are the commonest constituents of fusel oil, the substance that has for a long time been discredited with being the poisonous matter in immature whisky. Since whisky—even the worst kind of whisky—is a product of fermentation, it was natural to look to fermentative operations for an abundant supply of fusel oil. Professor Fernbach, after much research at the Pasteur Institute at Paris, found a way of fermenting wood pulp or starch in such a way that little of it was turned into ordinary alcohol and much into the poisonous master. Here it may be mentioned, that another kind of fermentation turns the starch into a light naphtha-like solvent named acetone. This has nothing to do with the actual making of the rubber, but, as will be seen later, cheap acetone is a necessity for its final purification.

Thus from starch the way has become easy to prepare the two oils, butadiene and isoprene, cheaply and in large quantities. The next question that had to be settled was how to make these substances shrink and concentrate—the technical term is polymerise—into rubber. How this was done is told in the following extract from the official abstract of Dr. Perkin's paper:—

"The observation of Dr. F. E. Matthews in September, 1910, that isoprene which had been left in contact with sodium since July of that year had turned into a solid mass of rubber, and the conclusion, based on further investigation, that sodium was a general polymerising agent, marked an important epoch in the history of the synthesis of rubber. Curiously, this observation was confirmed by the independent but later work of Carl Harries, who, in publishing his discovery, was unaware that he had been anticipated. The polymerising action of sodium is practically quantitative and is not seriously affected by impurities. It will take place in the cold or in moderate heat, which is an advantage. This discovery renders the cheap production of rubber possible, if isoprene or other similar compounds be prepared cheaply."

The masses of rubber produced by the action of sodium are not quite pure. The process goes on rather slowly. When the sodium is dropped into the isoprene it begins to shrink, at the end of two days it has very much decreased in volume, at the end of three days it is sticky, and at the end of five it is like thick treacle. Soon afterwards it sets to a solid mass, which contains some of the treacly substance. Here comes the value of the acetone, mentioned before. If the mass is soaked in acetone, all the impure or incompletely condensed matter is washed away, and pure rubber is left.

Dr. Perkin demonstrated different portions of his process to the members of the Society of Chemical Industry, and afterwards paid a high tribute to the pioneer work of Sir William Tilden, who was present.

SUNDAY AS A REST-CURE.

Sir Andrew Wingate's warning that in neglecting to keep the Sunday as a day of rest, England is losing one of its greatest "nerve-steadiers" has aroused keen interest in many quarters, particularly among the various Sabbatarian societies.

Strong corroboration of Sir Andrew Wingate's view was expressed by Mr. G. Oswald Smith, the secretary of the Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association, who bases his opinion upon observations made during a lenghty residence in Mexico, where the native population work without any intermission all the year round. On one occasion a native woman came into his office there. Her hair was silvery white, and comparing her with British women, he assumed that she was at least eighty years of age. An opportunity presented itself of ascertaining her age. "Yes," she said, "I am very old. I am turned forty-three." Mr. Smith admits that climatic conditions may partly account for this premature aging, but for the balance he would assign the practice of incessant working without rest or holiday.

Mr. Smith is not only of opinion that much unnecessary work is done on the Sunday, but that there is no need or occasion for many of the displays and parades by boys' brigades, scouts, battalions, and similar organisations, many of which are held early in the morning on Sundays to the accompaniment of bugle blowing and instrumental music, disturbing thereby the rest of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. "France," said Mr. Smith, "is making the most strenuous efforts to get back the Sunday rest, as well as to inaugurate the Saturday half-holiday movement, in order to keep the Sunday as a day for religious observance."

Mr. Robert P. C. Corfe, secretary of the Imperial Sunday Alliance and the Lay Sunday Movement, was also in full agreement with Sir Andrew Wingate, and maintained that towns generally are not in favour of the Sunday opening of cinematograph theatres and picture palaces. During the past eighteen months, he pointed out, the seven-day licence for such places of entertainment has been refused by the authorities of a large number of towns, including Blackpool, Bath, Belfast, Bexhill, Bournemouth, Brighton, Bristol, Carlisle, Derby, Dover, Darlington, Douglas, Folkestone, Great Yarmouth, Glasgow, Harrogate, Hereford, Northampton, Portsmouth, Ramsgate, Reading, Rhyl, Swindon, Wigan, and Warrington.

The assistant-secretary of the National Sunday League, said that the league endeavours as far as possible to dispense with all paid labour on the Sunday. They have between 500 and 600 honorary stewards, and whenever paid labour is necessary the workers always receive a liberal remuneration, but no one is compelled to work on Sundays who has any objection to labour on that day.

A 12TH LANCERS' LEGEND.

The story comes from Potchefstroom, South Africa, where the 12th Royal Lancers are now quartered, that the famous cavalry regiment is this year to be delivered of the burden of a hundred years' punishment inflicted on the corps a century ago by the Iron Duke.

In the year 1812, says the report, the lancers broke into a monastery during the war in Spain, and there conducted themselves very badly. When the Duke of Wellington heard of this he paraded the regiment and sentenced it to a penalty which was to last a hundred years. Every night at ten o'clock can the order, the band must parade and play five hymns as a punishment—the Spanish National Anthem, the Russian National Anthem, the Vesper Hymn, the Prince of Wales Hymn, and the English National Anthem. And moreover, every man of the regiment was to stand at attention, while the hymns were being played.

This hardly sounds like the Iron Duke, and, as a matter of fact, the pretty legend is only a legend. And an eminent military officer who had occasion years ago to investigate the story knows exactly on what the hymn-playing of the 12th Lancers is based.

"The custom is more than a century old," he says, "and is not penal." These are the facts: In 1793, a part of the 12th Light Dragoons, as the regiment was then styled, when Toulon was abandoned proceeded to Corsica, and were present at the taking of Bastia on May 22, 1794. The remainder of the regiment sailed to Italy, and landed at Civita Vecchia. Here the conduct of both officers and men attracted the notice of the Pope, Pius VI., who, on May 30, 1794, addressed a most complimentary letter to them through Cardinal de Nelada, his Secretary of State.

"He presented a gold medal to each of the officers (twelve in number.) Three of the officers proceeded to Rome, where they were presented to the Pope, who received them most graciously, and taking the helmet of one officer (Captain Browne) blessed it and replaced it on his head. He also presented to them three melodies: (1) Sicilian Vespers, (2) the hymn now used as the Russian National Anthem, and (3) a melody, the name of which has not been handed down, for the band to play.

"The Peninsular War was in no way connected with the matter. Had misconduct taken place in a "monastery" (convent, one concludes), it must have been, if detected, duly reported. A court-martial must have followed, and its sentence would be recorded, as the sentences of all other courts-martial are in print.

"But assuming that such a thing did take place, and that a court-matial was somehow avoided—which it could not have been—the Duke of Wellington could not legally have passed any such sentence, and had he done so would have been liable himself. Such a sentence would never have been obeyed, and rightly.

"The story of the men having to turn out of bed long after 'lights out' in order to stand to attention, while the hymns are being played is equally unsupported. Tradition dies hard, however, and the story of the Iron Duke's sentence of one hundred years of hymn-playing has been adopted into several other cavalry regiments."

INDIA'S CORONATION GIFT.

At the close approach of the anniversary of Coronation Day, writes Mr. James Sevestre to the "Standard," I am impelled to give publicity to the story of how an attempt was made last year to associate with the pageant of the great Durbar ceremony at Delhi, the presentation of an Imperial Crown as the spontaneous free-will offering of the ruling princes and people of India. It was thought that a Coronation ceremony without a crown would be somewhat remarkable, and the existing crowns could not, of course, be taken out of England; the whole essence of the thing, its charms and its grace depended on its being spontaneous and unofficial.

The idea was received by those whom it was submitted with enthusiasm. One ruling Prince, pre-eminent for his loyalty, was desirous, to use a homely phrase, of doing the whole thing "off his own bat." The prime mover of the scheme was the Maharaja Sir Prodyot Tagore, representative of the great landholding classes in Bengal, and of ancient family. Sir Prodyot was a late Sheriff of Calcutta. The movement, of course, was "sub rosa," but in a country like India, where everything is so subjective to official approbation, it was not long before it was found that the Government was distinctly against it. Reference, it is believed, was made to the home authorities, and the movement was discouraged.

But still there were those who wished to see it proceeded with, and it was thought that the propaganda might be suitably undertaken by a leading organ of the Anglo-Indian Press, which was keenly responsive. The scheme was to invite the ruling princes of India and other notabilities each to provide some gem as a distinctive contribution, and for the general public to come in with a money subscription which would provide for a presentable and Imperial gift. The scheme was to have been launched in the columns of a leading daily paper in Calcutta on Coronation Day, which allowed of ample time for the preparation of the gift. As a preliminary, various Indian notabilities who were invited guests to the Coronation ceremony in London, were approached, and among others it may be mentioned here the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. But the same influence which had killed the movement in India, it may be supposed, extinguished the flame which had animated this organ of the Anglo-Indian Press. The article which was to have launched the scheme was suppressed.

But it was an interesting, if futile, incident, which may be made known at this time of day. An Indian Crown was provided at an expense of £60,000, and debited as a charge on India, and the Crown is now housed in the Tower of London, so the tax oppressed people of India have had to bear this cost of £60,000 all the same.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has in the custody of the Bank of Bengal, a diamond of priceless value. The Gaekwar of Baroda is the possessor of the famous "Star of the South," one of the great diamonds of the world. The native princes in general are weighted on occasion—neck, head, chest, fingers, and ankles—with such a wealth of diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and pearls, as would be the cost of many a rich town. Many are in their treasure houses uncut and never see the light of day. A selection from these would never be missed, and would have been forthcoming in profusion for the pride of adorning the Imperial Crown of India.

HERE AND THERE.

A "Graduate of Cambridge who is not a faddist' advertises for some one to "undertake the investigation and publication of the most extensive series of exact discoveries that have ever been made. . . . The matter is of the greatest importance to humanity, since it is only through a complete understanding of his own structure and that of his environment that man can hope to obtain control of the necessary conditions of his existence." The advertiser naively says "that leading scientists have no time to look into the matter."

Sir Felix Semon, in a letter referring to the recent Cancer Libel case, says that medicine is "not as exact a science as mathematics." I should think not. Another member of the Faculty urges various reasons in extenuation of the "pontifical airs" of the medical profession towards cancer curers. One of the reasons is that the mortality from cancer not removed by operation is admitted to be increasing.

In the second of two articles exalting Mr. Churchill as the coming men in politics, "Democritus" of the "Daily Mail" says:—"Mr. Gladstone once said that Lord Randolph Churchill was a young man in a hurry." Lord Randolph's son has the family characteristics. When and where did Gladstone say that Lord Randolph Churchill was a young man in a hurry? I thought it was Lord Randolph Churchill who said that Mr. Gladstone was an old man in a hurry.

Mr. Justice Bankes has been "conferring that a judge's job is a far softer one than of a barrister in big practice." Exactly, I have always been sceptical when I have heard people talking about the enormous incomes made at the English Bar. I am prepared to admit that it may be different in Bombay, but what advocate in recent years has "cut up" so extraordinarily well?

A great journal informs its readers that Mr. Harry Lauder has been spending the past few days fishing and playing golf at Dunoon. Ma Conscience! Two actors were among the guests at the State Banquet given by the Prime Minister on the occasion of his Majesty's Birthday. We may expect next year to see Little Tich and Wilkie Bard invited.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years

MEN AND MATTERS.

Some interesting old naval customs were recalled by Prince Louis of Battenberg at the annual meeting of the Society for Nautical Research, over which he presided. Up to the end of the eighteenth century, said Prince Louis, the national colours were in all navies hoisted at anchor at sunrise and hauled down at sunset. Now they were still hauled down at sunset, but were hoisted at 8 a. m. instead of at sunrise, in the British Navy and in all the other services he knew. He had never been able to discover precisely what led to the olteration in the time. We venture to put forward as a surmise that the growing standard of comfort in the world's navies may have been responsible for postponing the time of an early-morning duty.

The scheme for the acquisition of the "Elephant and Castle" and converting it into a Bible repository and mission hall, recalls the fact that a part of the site on which the well-known South London landmark now stands was formerly occupied by a structure devoted to the propagation of a religion of sorts. This was the "House of God," the headquarters of the notorious Joanna Southcott and her disciples, and a silver cradle subscribed by large numbers of people who believed that she was about to give birth to a second Messiah was for a time kept there in readiness for the promised event.

One willingly endorses the remarks on the subject of caravanning recently made by Sir H. Rider Haggard. Farm horses or oxen, he said, were in harmony with the call of the road, but the caravan driven by petrol engines was destructive of romance. Not only so, but it is more than a little difficult to understand what the caravarner, to whom time and distance are as nothing, wants with a mechanical hauling contrivance. Possibly the petrol caravans referred to by Sir Rider, who states he saw them pictured in a book, are the property of individuals who imagine that the simple life is attained merely by living out of doors—and eating truffles off silver plates in the open air.

The working of the new bureau of criminology, which is to be established in France, will be watched with especial interest by all concerned in the lessening of juvenile crime. Its purpose is the investigation of the social causes of criminality, and the increase in juvenile crime in France during recent years, which we refer to elsewhere to-day, is mainly responsible for its organisation. By studying criminals from the standpoint of their physical and biological characteristics, their physical condition and their social environment it is hoped to discover and classify the laws governing the origin of crime to the ultimate benefit of the legislator. The operations of the bureau should form a noteworthy experiment in sociology.

A novel reason for desiring to resign from a public office is that put forward by Mr. W. L. Morley, who has tendered his resignation from the Willesden Board of Guardians as a protest against "the introduction of socialism and sentiment to the board's deliberations and the pandering to and pampering of guardians." The Local Government Board, with the innate conservatism of a Government Department, has, however, come to the conclusion that the refusal of a guardian to be pandered to and pampered is an "unusual and inadequate" reason for resignation, and has refused to accept it. Mr. Morley will, therefore, apparently have to resign himself to a continuance of the "pampering" process.

The publication of the will of Mr. Tyrell William Cavendish, of Little Orr Hall, Staffordshire, who was one of the Titanic victims, calls attention to the fact that a will is not often made just before the testator meets with an unexpected death by accident. The Titanic was lost on April 15, and Mr. Cavendish's will was dated April 9, the day before the vessel sailed. Mr. Cavendish was a grandson of the second Baron Waterpark.

Some extraordinary revelations are about to be made in connexion with the emigration from Scotland. It has been ascertained that the number of deserted wives and families who have been thrown upon the rates in Glasgow is so large that the annual cost is estimated at between £5,000 and £6,000. Inquiries in other parts of Scotland have brought out the information that in proportion to the population the percentage of desertions outside Glasgow is even greater, so that it is computed that the public expenditure due to this cause in Scotland must be between £30,000, and £40,000. The figures are so striking that there may be a disposition to regard them as grossly exaggerated, but according to the "Glasgow Herald", the data appear to be beyond challenge.

The "Journal des Debats" publishes an interesting letter from the famous poet Beranger, in which he refuses the post of dramatic critic to the "Debats" of a century ago. Writing in 1816, he says: "It would be impossible. Every day I should be throwing stones from the ground floor at those above me; and it is only reasonable that they would empty their refuse on my head. I have rummaged in the corners of my brain, and I do not think I can find there the lightness of form, the piquancy of phrase, the facility of style which make an article agreeable and allow a person possessing them to speak of the same thing one hundred times and always seem to say something new. I should have those qualities far less than Geoffry, other qualities less still, and I should not have more than he save a love of justice which would make enemies for the editor and never a subscriber to the paper." He concludes: "Faire des chansons. Voila mon metier." Such literary honesty grows rarer with time.

In a recent number of the "Journal Medical de Bruxelles" there is an article by Dr. Max Billard on the exhumation of Napoleon's remains in 1840. Although, owing to the lack of the necessary materials, it had been impossible to embalm the body after death, the remains were found in an almost perfect state of preservation. They were enclosed within four coffins, one within the other, one of mahogany, one of lead, a second of mahogany, and one of tin-plate. When the last of these was opened the whole body was seen as if enveloped in a transparent cloud. The head of the conqueror rested on a pillow. Under the eyelids could be seen the eyeballs, which had lost little of their volume and shape. The bones of the nose and the integuments covering them were well preserved. The thin lids were parted. The hands showed no change; "the skin seemed to have preserved that particular colour which only belongs to that which has life." The "British Medical Journal," which publishes these particulars, recalls that among those present when the remains were brought back to Paris was an old man of seventy-four, representing, among so many heroes of the sword, that war surgery in which he had won such renown. This was Larrey, clad in his old uniform and wrapped in his campaigning cloak, leaning on the arm of his son Hippolyte. To him it may be remembered Napoleon left £4,000 as to the most virtuous man he had known. The remains are now enclosed in five coffins, made respectively of tin-plate mahogany, lead, a second one in lead separated from the other by sawdust and pieces of wood, and one of ebony. For a long time the face of Napoleon was shown every year on August 15, the anniversary of his birth. But it is to be presumed that at length signs of decomposition became visible, and the order was given that the face should no longer be shown. Dr. Billard attributes the preservation of the remains during their long repose at St. Helena to the hermetic closure of the coffins in which they were enclosed.

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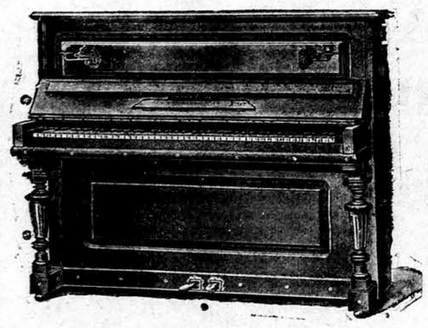

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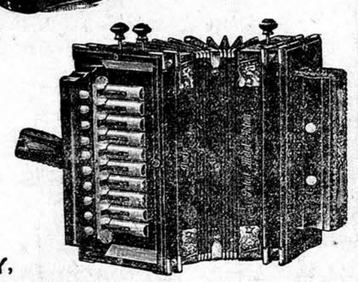

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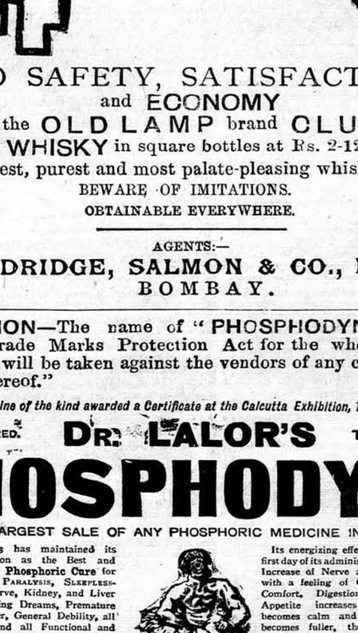

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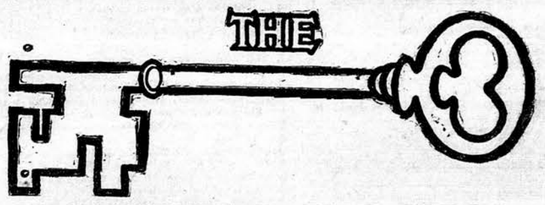

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